MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

N MBER 60.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE

MENDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 9.

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged live cents per line-payable in-variably in advance.]

The Citizen Guards

ROBERT SIGGS, C.p. Commanding. Attention, Kentucky Rangers.

Attention, Hunt Guards. You are he sby notified to attend a meet-ing at your armovy on this, (MORDAT) evening at TK o'encock, Every member should be present, as there will be business of im-meet before the meetles. order of Captain, ALEX EVANS.

Attention, Newcomb Greys, YOU are bright notified to attend at your armory on Sixter or ce. Adams Express bullings on this. (MO DAY) event g. at 7% of c. ck. Bosiness of inportance will be up to your completeral in. A full a length up to your completeral in. A full a length. By order of the Captain, John B. Cope, C. C.

Attention, Kentucky Riflemen YOF are hereby no fixed to attend at your racey, on this (NONDAY) evening at 7% close to tran act business effort tance. By erler JAO MCGLL.
Capt. Commanding.

THE NASHVILLE ROAD .- The intimation y the telegraph that the Lincoln Governwould stop all trade and travel from uisville over the Nashville Railroad, has not, we are glad to say, yet been attempted. The officials and semi-officials in and about the depot yesterday said the report was false, and thus far it has turned out to be false, as all the regular trains Saturday went and came as usual, and we hear it stated that they will continue to run as usual unless stepped by a mob.

A SPLENDID LEGION FROM NORTH CAR-OLINA .- The people of the old North State are moving to raise a monster legion for the war, in addition to the thirty thousand falsehoods as this. As for a reign of terror choice North Carolina troops already in in the South, the charge comes with bad the field. The legion is to number 5,099 grace from a point which was compelled to men, in the following proportions: Thirty change its course by the terror of a New riflemen, ten companies of cavalry, and two of artillery. The companies to consist of not less than seventy-five men, rank and file. No company will be received for a less time than the war. The field officers, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, will be appointed by President Davis, also the captains of artillery. They will

SIPPI—Three of the Lincoln gun-boats, the
A. O. Tylor, Conestoga, and Lexington
Tyler was the first man to seek safety in started down the Mississippi on a predatory expedition, Wednesday, as far Hickman. They left Caire fully determined to steal or capture something, and spying a little black looking craft, gave chase. The wee boat retreated in good order, but on turning the first bend another boat was seenthe Yankee, it was supposed, and the cow ardly crews on the Federal gun boats, in command of Capt. Rogers, actually stopped, and commenced firing at the Yankee three miles off. The latter is only about the size of the Lexington, and her guns not big enough to reach the others, but they, pretending to smell a masked battery, turned tall and ran away-three

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND THE TRAVEL ING PUBLIC. - As a general impression seems to prevail that trains on the Louis-VILLE AND NASEVILLE RAILROAD Would be stopped by order of the Government, this is to give notice, that no such order has been received by the Collector of Customs, or any one else, and that trains will confinue to run as heretofore. JAMES GUTHRIE, President.

The War Department-Lincoln'shas absolutely prohibited the newspapers,

letter-writers, telegraphers, and all others, from giving publicity to war news. movements of troops, &c , under the penalty of death. Good for the Lincoln press. N. B.-This does not exempt them from lying as much and as hard as they please. WOLF & DURE GER'S COLT'S CART-

ors.-We are now manufacturing the e cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pis-Call and see them. We also keep th & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER. tuly6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

LEVY OF TROOPS.-Gamble, the bogus Governor of Missouri, has made a forced levy upon various districts in the State for troops. The Fulton Telegraph says the call in the counties of Audrain, Calloway, Boone, Marion, St. Charles and others amounts to twenty-seven men out of every hundred voters.

A shrewd friend observed the other day that Lincoln knew what he was about in refusing to exchange prisoners. It is true he had not half so many as the South, but what he did have were worth twice as much for fighting as what the South held.

The trumped up charge against Capt. Gorsuch, of misappropriating the guns of his company belonging to the State Guard, was disposed of in the City Court Saturday, by requiring him to give ball in the sum of \$800 to answer. The bail was given.

A Washington letter to the Chicago. (III,) Journal, states that the U.S. Arsenal at St. Lous is to be removed to Chicago .-The St. Louis papers kicks against this alleged robbery of their rights, a subjugated

province has no rights. W. W. Johnson, of Nashville, Ten nessee, has invented a machine capable of turning out 100,000 percussion caps per He has sold it to a company in Mem-

Brig Isarian, from New York bound to Matamoras, put into Nassau to obtain Eng-Hish papers as protection in case of falling in with privateers.

been furnished Kentucky news by the tory Etheridge, sil of which is false, of course. j. Sturgis has charge of the Ar-

> best photographs of Beauregard d Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 409

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says that the South had a good stock of Northernmade shoes at the commencement of the war, which is not yet exhausted, and that of the six thousand tanneries in the United States, two thousand are in the slave States, their full proportion, considering for how many other uses than shoes leather is consumed in the Northern States. One-seventh of the shoemakers in the United States were also in the slave States. On the whole, the Reporter adds:

So far as shoes, and most of the manu-factures of leather are concerned, we reach this conclusion, that although the facilities of the Southern people are limited, still, with a proper husbanding of their resources, there is no occasion for any immediate for us to calculate that they will not be brought to their knees during the present year in consequence of a deficiency in the supply of leather.

The Italian General, Garibaldi, who has been tendered a General's commission in Lincoln's army, has not accepted. He nights for freedom, not against it. In the meantime, one of his most prominent officers, Col. HENRY CHARLES DE AHNA, 8

he compared with that of the first French Revolution.

This is the same lie that we have noticed several times. The Herald knew that its paper had free circulation through the South, even though abounding in such companies of infantry, ten companies of York mob, and now tells these lies by the coercion of its mob-masters.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Capt. McDon ald, of Geo. Floyd's brigade, arrived yesterday by the Central cars, bringing with him one hundred prisoners, taken at the battle of Cross Lanes, in Nicholas county, Virginla, on the 26th ult. Among them is Capt. Shunniff, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, one Licutenant of the same regiment, and one negro, who, we understand be men of the highest standing in the ment, one Lieutenant of the same fegimilitary line.

The Naval Engagement on the Missis

The Naval Engagement on the Missis

> precipitate flight, availing himself of the example set him by the Yankees at Manassas.—[Richmond Enquirer, 4th. These prisoners say Tyler ran away, and his Chap'a'n says they disappeared.

> The Washington Star, of Wednesday evening, under the flaming head of "Highly Important," announces the death of Jefferson Davis, and the following advance move of Rosecrans. One report is about as true as the other:

> This morning the Government received a telegram from Gen. Rosectans, embracing information that he was then, with a cor siderable portion of his command, at a point half way between Bulltown and Flat point half way between Bushown and Frac-woods, on his way to attack Wise and Floyd, or either of them who might be in the vicinity of Summerville or Gauley's Bridge. He started from Clarksburg (his headquarters) upon this expedition, leaving an ample force to protect the Cheat Moun-tain pass, in Lee's front. By this time he has doubtless joined Gen.

Cox, and the thus increased Union force is probably up with the enemy, if the latter has not executed snother of Wise's favorite and famous "thorough bred" movements (to the rear.)

SICK AND WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON. The Star, of Wednesday evening, has a report of the sick and wounded in the hos pitals on the 20th ult., as follows:

General Hospital.....124 Seminary 183 Union 188 Columbia College Hospital 256 135 135 135 Alexandria

A Dutchman was narrating his n r ow escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved .-"And how did you escape?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not co in ter tam pote," was the placid reply,

The imports into the city of New York for the year, up to August 24, was about sixty nine millions less than same time last year. For the balance of the year the reduction will be about sixty-nine mill ons more. So much for the loss of the Southern trade.

The Charleston (8. C.) Mercury, of the 3d, has the subjoined carefully compiled estimate of the population of that city, just

completed:

The Washington Star has this notice of one of Gen. Butler's fleet: The gunbcat R. B. Forbes, of Boston after having run ashore in leaving Boston harbor, firing into an American vessel after having seen her papers, and again ground-ing near Cape Charles, has at length reached Old Point in tow of three propellers. It is alleged that she had drunken officers in

We learn that a Deputy Marshal has been appointed in this county, to prevent recruiting for the Confederate service.—We wonder if the valuant Marshal has power to arrest those who may give aid and comfort to the "rebels," to suppose those newspapers opposed to the prosecution of the present unholy war, those who have declared they will not pay the war tax. If so, he will have his hands full.—[Maysville Express.

OUTRAGES AT OUR OWN DOORS.-A party of Lincoinites, a few nights since, proceed-to the premises of a State Rights man living near the Lewis county line, tore down his wheat-stacks, scattering the wheat over the field, cut down a larg quantity of green corn, and served on him a written notice to leave before a certain time.—Maysville Express.

Louisville Gold Fen Manufactory Main Street, four doors below Third,

We learn from passingers who left St. Louis by rail Thursday, that two citizens had been rutulessly murdered, shot in cold blood, by order of the military dictator, Gen. Fremont. Their offense, if any, was not known, and we cannot find a word about it in the St. Louis papers, excepting the following from the Republican:

We learn from Franklin coucty, that nu merous arrests have been made, under Gen. Fremont's precismation, of citizens found with arms in their bands, arrayed against the United States Government, and that twenty of them will be brought to this city to-morrow, to be tri-d by the Military Commission now in session. Notice has also been given, in cases of suspected dis-loyalty, that their property will be confisca-

MILITARY ITEMS-ARRESTS. Wm. H. Nelson was arrested on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of having important information for the enemy. He states that his home is in Knox county, Arkansas, and that he was on his way

Arkansas, and that he was on his way there.

Jihn M. Bowley, Robert Miner (a black bey) and Henry Lewis, were arrested on Wednesiay evening, and are now confined in the prison. Jihn Lorentz, a member of Sigel's regiment, and Charles Derby, of the First Missgari, were arrested Thursday forence and confined in the prison.

Robert Clark, a steamboat pilot, has been sent to headquarters.

"SHOOT THEM DOWN."

General McClellau's or ter to shoot down every Scotchwan of the 79th Regiment who objects to ill treatment, or dares to remonobjects to ill treatment, or dares to remonstrate against being transferred to General Sickles' Brigade, may accomplish more than its author dreamed of when he issued it. Taken in conjunction with other circumstances affecting regiments of foreigners how in the service of the States, it proves the folly of any man, not being a native American, in participating in the conflict. North and South are alike in this regard. They are willing that the fighting shall be done by foreign-horn folk and shall be done by foreign-born folk, and they evince a strong desire themselves to keep out of it as much as possible; but what thanks will the foreigners receive in the end? Think you that they are cared for except as stop-gaps, who may be shot down without being missed? General Banks gave an anticipatory answer some time ago. General McClellau gives his now. And we hope that Scotchmen Irish. time ago. General McClellau gives his now. And we hope that Scotchmen, Irish-men and Eeglishmen will take note in time. Let them leave the Americans to de-tine, and the war will come their own fighting, and the war will come to an end comparatively soon.-[Toronto

Letter from Thos. H. Hays, Esq., to Capt. J. G. Gorsuch.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Sept. 6, 1861. CAPT. GORSUCH-Sir: Some ten days ago I received a letter from you, telling me that you designed going into camp at or near this place, and wished to know whether the citizens of our town and vicinity would furnish you with provision un il the Stale authorities would do the same; also that you had about twentythree guns more than you had men, and asking me about the prospect of getting that number of men here to fill up your company. I unfortunately tore the letter up yesterday, but Col. Ben. Hardin Helm and Capt. Cofer read the letter, and recolect the substance of it.

If this is of any importance, let us know. Yours, truly, THOS. H. HAYS.

Trouble Brewing. "Ion," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of August 29th,

Adams Express and Arms West.

Adams Express Company yesterday forwarded through this ci y from the East four car loads of enfield rifles, consigned to Gen. Eremont at St. Louis. This consignment make an aggregate of ninety-five car loads of war material passed through this city by this enterprising Company since Gen. Fremont took command of the Department of the West for the use of his army.—[O. S. State Journal Saturday.

ventists, a sect who believe in the proximity of the Second Advent of the Savieur, are now holding a camp meeting at Wilhaham, Mass. It is stated that the number in the United States and Canada identified with this sect is about 100,000, and about 650 preachers; most of them adopt the doc-trines of Miller, believing in the personal reign of Christ on the earth.

MORE SOUTHERN TRADE VIA BRITISH More Southern Trade via British Provinces—The British Steamer Eastern State, which arrived at Boston, on Friday morning from Halifax, brought eight hundred and three casks of spirits turpentine. This article is now selling in Boston at \$1.50 per gallon. The old price before the Southern revolution was about 40 cents per gallon.

A steamboatman from St. Louis, arriving yesterday morning, informs us that the Government is building four propellers and forty flats, of solid timber, each sixty feet long and twenty-five teet wide, to be used in the contemplated Southern expedition.—[Cin. Enq.

SHOE PEGS FOR EUROPE.-Among the shipments last week from Boston to foreign ports were three hundred and eighty-three barrels shoe-pegs to Liverpool. These are doubtless destined for the continent of Enrope, where large quantities are used in the manufacture of toys.

RISE IN BLUE WOOLEN RAGS -We under RISE IN BLUE WOOLEN RAGS—We understand that since the great demand for army clothing, blue woolen rags have gone up from five to twenty-five cents per pound, Shoddy, which is used so extensively in army cloths, is made from woolen rage.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Reign of Terror-Military Murders LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Gen. Anderson in Frankfort-He is Ser-unded-The Affairs in Southern Kentucky - Committee of Investigation Appointed — Chairmen of Committees — A Falschood — The Stars and Stripes—Sound Resolu-[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

STATE CAPITOL,

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 7, '61. }

Editors Louiseille Courier: Well, gentlemen, General Anderson, the renowned Major, is really among us. There is no doubt about the matter, for I have certainly seen him with my own eyes (accidentally, however,) and have heard him with my own ears. The General may not feel flattered in thus coming in contact with as good a Rebil as I am; and if he doesn't, I can respectfully assure him that I would just as soon have met with General Brauregard, or any other hero in the South—The people may now know that the Com-

regard, or any other hero in the South—
The people may now know that the Commander of the Military Departments of
Kentucky and Tennessee is at the Capitol
of the State. He arrived here with his
brother, Larz Anderson, on yederday, and
took quarters at the Capitol Hotel. Many
of his friends called to see him during the
day. A large number of distinguished
geotlemen cined with the Governor, whither he was invited, but was compelled to
decline on account of ill health, as I understand. At night, many of the Shrickers

meantime, one of his most prominent officers. Col. Henry Charles De Anna, a gulbant, impulsive soldier, offered his services, was accepted, and appointed Celonel of an Indiana regiment. After the organization of said regiment, the Lincolnites became jealous of his, no doubt, and he has been dismissed on the special charge of mibecoming conduct, in trying to pass a sentinel, whose gibberish he evidently did not understand, to go to the quarters of Fremont. The specification was using the following words:

"Bumned Body Guard," "Hungarian humbug," "Very big with your Body Guard," or words to that effect.

"The New York Herald says:
Under the dominion of Jeff. Davis no voice and no new-paper is allowed to whisper a word in favor of the Union. Life, liberty, conscience and everything there are under a reigh of terror which can only be compared with that of the first French Revolution.

This is the same lie that, we have noticed

precious few of the pack say "Follow me."
By the clap trap cries of these interested parties, a host of good and patriotic men all over the North flew to arms to save the capital, &c.—the three months volunteers.
They have gone home, and it has been hard work ever since to get good men in their places to serve three years. The abuses of the foreign element, too, by the leaders is another drawback, exciting, as it does, severe comments, especially by the Canada papers, and the Montreal Advertiser copies the following:

"Shoot Them Down."
General McClellan's order to shoot down

There being no business of importance before the Senate, it adjourned at an early

party the position of chairmen of twelve out of twenty-four standing committees. Thus on the Court of Appeals, Read; on Circuit Courts, Whitaker; on Religion, Wait; on Courts, Whitaker; on Religion, Wait; or Internal Improvements, Taylor; on Finance De Haven; on Education, Barrick; on the Sinking Fund, Brown; on Federal Rela-tions, Prall; on Executive Affirs, Walton; on Revised Statues, Fisk; on Earollments, Gillis, and on the Library, Alexander;—and at the called session in May last, the same at the called session in May last, the same Speaker, in again organizing the committees, assigned to the Union party the chairmansnip of twelve of the committees, to-will on the Court of Appeals, Read; on Circuit Courts, Whitaker; on Religion, Wait; on Internal Improvements, Taylor; on Finance, De Haven; on Military Affairs, Addrews; on the Sinking Fund, Bruner; on Federal Affairs, Prall; on Executive Affairs, Waiton; on Revised Stantes, Fisk;

fairs, Walton; on Revised Statutes, Fisk on Eurollments, Gilliss, and on the Libra ry, Alexander.
This was liberal and just. Our present This was liberal and just. Our present Speaker, Mr. Fisk, with peculiar magnanimity, in the organization of the Standing Committees, has given to the State Rights party the chairmanship of one committee, to-wit: On the Library, Jenkins.

Mr. Speaker Fisk may think that a State Rights Senator is not worthy of occupying an important position on a Senatorial Committee, and it so, he has less liberality.

mittee, and it so, he has less liberality about him than the Black Republican Spaakers at Washington. Further com-

ment is unnecessary. In the House to-day, Goy, King, of Me Cracken, read a communication from the Commonwealth, in regard to the cutting off the mails from Paducah, because they had been interfered with by the citizens of Sun, writing under date of August 29th, says:

"Advice from Europe, from good private sources, go to show that England and France will drobably soon have enough to do at home, without troubling themselves with American affairs. I have just read a letter from an intelligent American to triends in this city, giving an account of the really hostile attitude which England and France hold toward cachother, and the extent of their warlike preparations. That a great conflict will soon take place in Europe, in which England and France will be antagonists, the writer believes to be certain."

Adams Express and Arms West.

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Ad ams Express company yesterday forwarded through this city from the East four car loads of canfield rides, consigned to Gen. Eremont at St. Louis. This consignment make an aggregate of ainety-five car loads of war material passed through when our soil is being overmung that a talented body of men, at a time when our soil is being overmung but the charges as contained in the papeers, the was a resident of that city; and that the charges as contained in the papeers, the was a resident of that city; and that the was a resident of that city; and that the was a resident of that city; and that the charges as contained in the papeers, were wholly untrue. They had done nothing to justify the Federal Government in cutting off their supplies. The same ridiculous farce about raising a flag upon the Capitol that was enacted by the House last January, was re-earled upon the United States flag to be placed upon the building, and supported it by a characteristic specch, interspersed with considerable highfulutia oratory. I am told it provoked considerable merriment in the House. The resolution was the cause of much spread-eagle spechifying, worthy of the days when I was a school bey, all was finally adopted by a vote of sys 77, noss 20. It is strange enough that a talented body of men, at a time when our soil is being over-runcation. run by bota Northernand Southern armies ment sand Constitutions to get a speech or sight at a flag, a mere piece of bunting, that is important to save the country from the destruction that threatens it. This will be the third flag that has been raised since last January, and it appears now that we will be called upon to run up a flag as often as Mr. Lincoln's minious require men to take the oath. Really what is the country coming to?

Gen. Desha offered a resolution directing the dear of Kenteky to be placed slower.

the flag of Kentucky to be placed along-side of that of the United States, which was debated at length, and finally referred to the Federal Committee—equivalent to a death by an underhanded process. Thus it will be seen that the flag of Kentucky is not good enough for these patriotic gentle-

Wash. Ewing, of Logan, offered a good sound set of resolutions, which were referred. Some other local business was transacted, of no importance, and then the House adjourned until Monday. The Unionists continue to hold a caucus

The Unionists continue to hold a cancus nighely, and are in great trouble about fixing up their plan of action for the future. I have positive, as well as reliable information, that their meeting on Thursday night was characterized by a violent and stormy debate. A large portion of them were precipitating the State into war, while Gen. Anderson was here. Senator Robinson, backed up by Senator T. F. Marshall, and many others, made a long speech, insisting that such policy would never dc. and counseled more moderation and prudence. They have a very considerable number of men in their ranks who are strongly opposed to the Lincoln camps. Among these are Senators Robinson, Marshall, and others, and many again are opposed to the war tax. In this connection I ought to mention the fact that on the motion to print, on yesterday, the memorial from Carroll county, which was debated at length, Senators Fi-k, Prall, Marshall, DeHaven, and Read voted for the

the printing of a State Rights petition.
These are theorraging signs that allow me to indules the hope that something yet may be done to preserve neutrality.
Yours, truly, MARSHALL.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] The Lexington Races-Pine Field of Horses-Agricultural Association.

PHENIX HOTEL, } LEXISOTON, KY, Sept. 6. }

Editors Louisville Courier: There are a great many strangers here, drawn hither by the double attractions offered next week by the extra meeting of the association over the race course, and the meeting of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association over the race course, and the meeting of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association over the race course, and the contests will be quite spirited for the ribbons.

In the sportleg line, better times were

a list of the horses present:

Capt. A. Buford has a fine Sovereign

Fine sport and a good time is looked for. Let me say to the lovers of the turf, take the morning train for this place, and register at the Phoenix. More apor

Delegates from Louisville to Frankfort Convention.

At a meeting held by the State Rights party of the city of Louisville, at Concert Hall, Saturday night, September 7th, the following gentlemen were selected by the committee to attend a State Rights Conention to be held in Frankfort, Tuesday,

Hunt, Richard Atkinson, W. H. Stokes, R. D. Anderson, Owen Thomes, Wm. Arbegust, Joseph Chamberlin, Dr. Keller, Jos. Gault, C. McMoran, Jas. Peterson, Alex. Gilmore, Wm. Musselman, N. L. Montgomery, Wm. Brown, Henry Davis son, Wm. Jarvis, Dr. Forsythe, Phil. T. German, John Pearce, D. Minett, William F. Knott, D. H. Davis, James Trabue, John G. Jack, Harry I. Spotts, C. L. S. Matthews, Captain J. Rudd, Bushrod Williams, John Barbee, Engene Underwood, Dr. M. Thum, Captain Benson Ormsby, Col. McCraw, Maj. Robert McKee, Henry Lyons, J. H. Colson, John Millett, E. Bustard, John Cornwall, C. Q Armstrong, George Welby, Warren Mitchell, J. M. Robinson, H. A. Hughes, J. H. Bland, E. K. Ousley, T. E. C. Brinley, John Watson, James White, E. F. Wade, Dr. Gale, Dr. S. H. Garvin, Dr. S. W. Powell, J. Cooper, James White, E. F. Water, M. Cooper, H. Garvin, Dr. S. W. Powell, J. Cooper, Edmund Taylor, H. C. Trigg, Dr. Matt. Peles, Edwin Morris, Thomas B. Nash, W.

Pyles, Edwin Morris, Thomas B. Nash, W. H. Crutcher, T. M. Hicks, J. T. S. Brown, B. Trigg, J. T. Norwood, M. B. Fielding, Richard S. Herr, J. J. Porter, J. H. Talbott,

F. C. Wellman, Sim. Meddia, and all other loyal citizens who choose to attend. THE OYSTER SEASON .- Under the revised ordinance of the city, the prohibition against bringing oysters in the shell to the city expired on Sunday last, but the pros-pect for the fall trade is gloomy. The principal sources of supply on the Virgiprincipal sources of supply on the Virginia shores are entirely cut off, so that the whole dependence must be on the Maryland beds. The mouths of the Pocomoke, Monokin, Wicomico, and Nanticoke, together with Fishing bay, are the best deposits of oysters, but are not equal in flavor to those of the Virginia rivers, while they are interior in size. The unper tributarios to those of the Virginia rivers, while they are inferior in size. The upper tributaries of the Chesapeake also afford large quantities, the principal of which are the Little Choptank and Miles rivers, but they are inferior in flavor and size. The supply now promises to be equal to the demand, the whole trade with the South having been cut off, and the trunsportation to the West so uncertain as to destroy the oysters by detention. Heretofore this trade has given employment to some six thousand persons. employment to some six thousand persons, and to about four hundred vessels, while the annual receipts of the trade was up-wards of one and a half millions of dolwards of one and a half millions of dol-lars. It is now estimated that the business will fall off more than fifty per cent., and an equal per centage of persons and vessels will be left without their usual employ-ments. The great bulk of the trade here-tofore done by Baltimore will find its way from Philadelphia and other Northern cities, which thus far have enjoyed only a comparatively meagre portion of the busi-ness.—[Balt. Sun.

More Ripled Cannon.—Messrs. Nobles, Bros. & Co., shipped four more of their splendid rifled cannon to Richmoud on Saturday last. This makes a full battery they have shipped. They have a number already cast, which they are rapidly finishing up. They are also making a new patent breech-loading brass gun, which, it is said, will be effective about—well, a greater distance than we believe it will. We, however, believe that the idea is good, and that it will prove an effective arm.

Since the above was put in type, we learn they shipped four more yesterday, and will ship two more to-day, making three full batteries.—¡Rome (Georgia) Courier, 27th.

Indeed in post-treations in my lungs being thus removed, the blood became vitalized, my appetite increased, and my general health became perfect.

Although it is now six years since I had the happiness of making Dr. Hunter's acquaintance, I feel that my present excellent health is mainly due to his scientific treatment, and this conviction I most cheerfully obtained. A statement of the facts, as they may prove useful to others. As a madical man, I have no hesitation in promote the facts, as they may prove useful to others. As a madical man, I have no hesitation in promote in the large full will be effective arm.

Since the above was put in type, we learn they shipped four more yesterday, and will ship two more to-day, making the lungs. And having myself experienced its happy effects, I would recommend it to all who are in any manner suffering in the organs of respiration.

A. FOLLIN, M. D.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] The Western Virginia Campaign— Position of Col. Rust's Arkansas Regiment—The Federals Won't Fight.

Headquarters Blackburn Guards, 1 Camp Barrow, Aug. 26, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courler: Once again

the hoge war spirit within me having, to

ome extent, given away to the old penchant foo the pen, I find my inclination to address you a short letter irresistible. I herewith send as much news, &c., of this seat of war in Virginia as is expedient to communicate. We have --- regiments-10,000 men-here at the junction of the In the sporting line, better times were never promised, if one can judge from the number of horses in training. I send you branch, on the south bank of the gargling mumber of horses in indiants. I stand to the mumber of horses in indiants. I stand to the property of the prop little rivulet, Greenbriar, Pocahontas conn-

by reference to the above list you will see that the present meeting has called to gether some of the very best men and horses in the State, the latter numbering sixty-five, and I rejoice to say that smong all the turi-men here, so far as I can learn, all are for the glorious principles of Southern Rights.

There are 29 entries for the race to-morrow, but only five will start, as follows:
John Hunter's three year old, by Sovereign.
Wingate and Eagle, b. f. Kansas, by Oliver, A. K. Richards, I Imported b. c. Hillsborous may be substanted being drunk and disorderly. Ball in \$100 for two and oppression? Has the proud prest ge of her former glory been renonneed? Does she obey the scurrilons dictates of tyranny, and a good time is looked for. of spiendor and magnificence her stalway sons achieved on other battle fields? Will she be kind enough to Abraham to treat as traitors and rebels (should they return) her sons, who now serve their God and country on the blood-stained fields of our country on the blood-stained fields of our mother State? If yes, thank God, we have renounced her—owe allegiance to no Stats whose sullen flag floats at haif mast, and whose sons, like dogs, wear collars with the name of their master plainly stamped, that he who rans may read intelligibly—Lincoln.

Brigadier General H. P. Johnston is in command here, and Gen. Louis only one

september 10th:

A. A. Gordon, John Bell, Geo. W. Auderson, J. Lithgow, Samuel Casseday, A. L. Shotwell, W. Inmar, H. W. Bruce, J. A. Penton, John Joyes, A. O. Brannin, Sanford Duncan, Thomas Joyes, Charles Miller, Joseph Gill sa, T. N. Easten, Dr. Bullitt, John Scarferter, Wm. Knott, Dr. Johnson, H. F. Simrall, O. H. Stratton, A. E. Moss, W. E. Snoddy, J. F. Gamble, Henry Spalling, Jerse K. Bell, Jeff. Brown, T. L. Jefferson, V. Overall, G. W. Robertson, C. J. R. R. O'Hara, F. S. J. Ronald, Rich'd We have "dared them out"—have almost singly run the gauntlet of their pickets—singly run the gauntlet of th command here, and Gen. Lee is only one day's march distant, at Huntersville. Cheat Adams, Themas J. Martin, Thomas H. have given them every provocation, and Hunt, Richard Atkinson, W. H. Stokes, R. yet they show no fight. Never mind, though, a day of reckening is coming on.
The day is not far distant when an echo to the clarion notes of victory at Manassas will reverberate through these mountain valleys. Expect it ere long; expect also a "tiger" report of your friends, the Black-burn Guards.

The boys are all well. The health of the general command is excellent. Yours, ORDERLY.

he following from the columns of the New Orleans Crescent, of the 20.h of March last, attesting as it does the high character of the evidence in favor of Dr. Hunter's treatment. The Doctor has intimated his intention of returning to New York on the 12th inst. He can be consulted at the Louisville Hotel until then:

The annexed letter from a highly respectable gentleman of New Orleans, himself a graduate of medicine, furnishes ample testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the treatment pursued by Dr. Hunter in

pulmonary diseases:
DR. HUNTER'S TREATMENT. No. 91 RAMPART STREET. New Orleans, February 16, 1861. \\
To the Editor of the Picayune—Sir: I consider it my duty to communicate to the public some facts on a subject which I

leem of the greatest importance.
Six years ago, when I was practicing my profession in New York, my lungs became affected with frequent coics—there was constant irritation and debility, which act-ed on my general system so much that my appetite and general strength failed, and I was rapidly sinking into a condition from which I knew too well the ordinary practice of medicine could never extricate

me. Dr. Robert Hunter, who is now in the Dr. Robert Hunter, who is now in the city, was then actively discussing his views on the proper treatment of all affections of the respiratory organs, and I was so fully impressed with their scientific correctness, that I went at once to consult him in my own case. He examined me thoroughly, and after making a careful diagnosis of my case, prescribed for me such medicines as he wished me to inhale through the admirable instrument he has contrived.

I followed Dr. Hunter's advice strictly, and in the course of a month I was reward-by finding the irritation of my large allay-

by finding the irritation of my lange allayed, and a strength and tone imparted to them which they had not before. I still them which they had not believe. I same continued for several months, bowever, to inhale his prescriptions and found contin-ued improvement and strength as the re-sult. The obstructions in my lungs being thus removed, the blood became vitalized,

FIRST CONGRESS Confederate States of America

(CALLED SESSION.)

Congress assembled yesterday at 12, M. congress assembled yesterday at 12, M, in obedience to a proclamation of President Davis, issued September 3d, 1861, convening said body for the purpose of taking action on a bill empowering the President to make appointments in the Army and Navy, which had falled to be reported to him during the late session.

him during the late session.

How. Howell Cord in the chair.

The following message from the President was reported to Congress by Mr. Jos yr, his private secretary:

Gentlemen or Congress—The bill important to the public service, being one tocontinue in office persons who had been appointed and nominated and whose nominations had not been acted upon, was, as I learned after your adjournment on the Sist ultime, engressed for my signature, but by some accident was not delivered to me, and thus failed to become a law; wherefore it has become necessary to convene you.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Learn Sheridan was found by the officer on the street corner, very drunk and making a great noise. She had a crowd of men and boys gathered around her. She was let off on a promise that she would cross the river.

Assault.—Richard Hall was arrested, the game with assaulting Mr. Gampon, Rail

from \$1 60, a pistol, and a box of eigars.
The party not being ready for trial, the case
was continued until Monday morning, and the party was remanded to jull. out a peace warrant against John Doll, and to get a swear, Doll took out a warrant against Schuler. Own bond of each in \$200

charged with stabbling H. Hubner with intent to kill. The facts as elicited in the examination were the same as published in the Coarier at the time. Bail in \$400 to abswer at the Circuit Court, in default of which he was remanded to j.il
MISAPPLYING PUBLIC PROPERTY.—James

G. Gorsuch was arrested charged with mis-applying public property—the guns be-longing to the Arms roog Guards, a company belorging to the So-ond Regiment Kentucky State Guard. It is alredged that Mr Gorsuch left this city with the guns, with the intention of carrying them to the before they were sworn Judge Joyes moved to quash the whole proceedings on account of this court not having Jurisdiction over the case, he arguing that it properly be-longed to a Court Martial of the State

Quard.
The motion was argued at some length by the counse! on both side, when the motion was overruled and the witnesses for the

prosecution were sworn.

The defendant waived an examination and gave bail in \$800 to answer at the Cir euit Court.
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE. - F. Felix, whose case was continued from the other day, was brought into Court to answer the charge of being a fugitive from justice.— The case was under trial when we left.

Reported Fight at She bina-The

Second Kansas Regiment Surren-der to Martin Green's Force. We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from North Missouri, that a fight took piace at Shelbina, in Shelby county, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between the Second Kansas regiment and 2,500 men under command of Martin Green The Kansas regiment left this city several days ago to return home to be mustered out of service. return home to be mustered out of service. They stopped at Sheibina in order to take charge of a train of case for St. Joseph, and soon after, the town was surrounded and soon arer, the town was surrounded by Green's men, and a severe right cosned. The news was being sent by telegraph to a station this side of shelbina, and the above details had been given, when the telegraph wire was cut and no further news could be

obtained.
P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that the Kansas troops were compelled to surrender.—[St. Louis Republican, Sept 5.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Virginia and Teunessee Railroad, west of Abidgdon on Sunday, night. Two trains loaded with soldiers were coming in this direction, and the first rain of eight curs had hearly reached the sunday of grade when the complications summit of grade, when the coupling broke, and five of the cars becoming de-tached from the others, which adhered to the engine, went dashing back down the grade. The conductor and breakman be-ing on the foremost cars, there was nobody to check the retrograde movement, which continued until the detached cars came into collision with the train in the rear, which happened to be descending a grade facing that at which the first cars broke away.

Both trains were loaded with soldiers—the remainder of the Polish Brigade—some

Both trains were loaded with soldiers—
the remainder of the Polish Brigade—some
of whom were killed and wounded, though
the extent of the damage could not be
learned last night. The accident seems to
have been one sgainst waich no foreignt
could provide, and the locality the very
worst for such a collision, as the two
grades facing each other increased the velocity of the trains coming together.
P. S.—We have been informed since
writing the above, that two of the wound-

writing the above, that two of the wounded men have died. The others are reported but slightly injured.—[Lynchburg Virgintan, 3d inst.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. FREMONT.— We hear that \$700,000 in freasury notes, mostly small denom unions, were sent out last Friday to Gen. Frement. The Government is determined to give him all the authority and sinews of war he asks for, and the country may look for one of the most brilliant campaigns in that quarter ever known.—[Phila. Enq.

GOR ON TELLEBE

MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 9.

The War is On Us. All that we have feared, and against which we have warned our people, seems to be upon us. The war is being transferred to our soil. The attempt to force Kentucky to pour out her blood and treasare in behalf of the usurpations and des potism of Abraham Lincoln is being made, Step by step, each advance being marked by falsehood and covered up from the pcople beneath fair and treacherous promises the Administration have moved on in their plans to force Kentucky into the contest rights of the people and in behalf of the forsworn, faithless, and despetic Government of which they are the head. Aided in every move by recreant Kentuckiansmen false to themselves and to freedom, men faithless to their obligations to their fellow citizens and to their solemn and public pleages to the people, men who have pocketed or are pocketing the price of their treason, the miniature Annolds of the day-this Administration, more perfidious than any with which any people on the face of the earth were ever cursed, have sought to array the freemen of Kentucky against the brave and loyal and free people of the South, with whom their in terests and sympathics and geographical position unite them in indissoluble bon is and even to inaugurate civil war on our own soil, to the end that their atrocious dosigns against the Republic might be made successful, and a despotism more ruthless and intolerable than any in the Old World established on the ruins of the constitutional system of WASHINGTON and JEFFEESON.

Kentucky protested and protests egainst the war. She was opposed to its inauguguration. She is opposed to its prosecution. She refused to furnish men in obedience to the call of the President. She has refused to give one dollar to continue it. Her people will give neither blood por treasure to subjugate their Southern brethren and fasten upon themselves the voke of tyranny.

Kentucky assumed a neutral position .-She declared she would take no part in a war which she had no part in inaugurating, and to which she was opposed-she would not imbrue her hands in the blood of brave men, fighting only for the inalienable and indefeasable right of self-government. Her people, with singular unanimity, approved that position. They said to both parties. "Let us alone. We will not espouse the cause of either. We will stand as a break-water against the North and against the South. And when the time comes, we will mediate between the boiligerents and endeavor to restore peace to the country."

The Confederate States respected her position. The authorities of Tennessee, and the authorities of the Confederate States, pledged themselves to respect the neutrality of Kentucky while she would maintain it .willingness to make amends for any injuries we may have suffered from such lawof them, have respected our neutrality.

But our neutrality did not suit the deswanted her as a province in the empire tribute wrung from her hardy yeomanry might contribute to the support of their corrupt and profligate court. They take up arms and help put the manacles on their own limbs. They determined to compel the sons of freemen, the descendants of heroes, to rally around the blood-stained banner of usurpation, and fight against the Constitution and their own rights under it. They refused to respect our neutrality, which they regard as a protest against their lawless encroachments. They have violated it in sundry raids into the counties in the first Congressional district. They have violated it in the arrest, without warrant, by armed men, of our citizens in the vicinity of Cairo. They have violated it in the unlawful introduction of arms into the State, They have violated it in openly recruiting soldiers in our limits. They have violated it in closing the channels of our commerce. They have violated it in laying an embargo on our trade. They have violated it in destroying the commerce of the State. They have violated it in virtually taking possession of public works in which, our people and the State are deeply interested. They have violated it in sending among us officers to search the trunks and persons of travelers over her roads. They have violated it in seizing in her limits, and unlawfully conflecating, the property of her citizens. They violated it in taking forcible possession of the steamer W. B. TERRY in the port of Paducah, an act of direct hostility. They have violated it in establishing camps of soldiers sworn into their service in Garrard and Harrison counties. And finally, on the lying pretext that an meauthorized movement of a few Tennessee troops across the scorned, and spat upon, and contemned. they have occupied one of our largest and most prosperous cities, from which a military commander has issued a proclamation, a la Mexicana, and which we may soon expect to see followed by one a la Fremont.

They determined in their wicked counsels to force the war in Kentucky. They are now carrying out their plans. The blocdy conecquences be on their heads. If the people of the State should rally around their own flag, and unite almost as one man in defense of their rights and lib-

erties, the Administration may curse their own madness and folly. If they who have sown the wind shall reap the whirlwind,

The people of Kentucky want peace, but it is denied them. They will determine whether they will fight for despotism or freedom; for consolidation and tyranny, or

busy time searching trunks and beggage of mountains of curses, and pile high on them served: passengers, male and female, coming to a load of infamy from which they can The first is carefully to distinguish com-

The War Tax. We take the following from the Journal

Wednesday: The Secessionists dwell much upon what they call the heavy amount of the tax in question. And yet these are the very men, who, no longer ago than last winter, wantcd a tax ten times as heavy levied by the
Legislature upon the people of the State,
the proceeds to be used by Magoffin & Cofor the arming of their secession friends.
Then they spurned the idea that the people of Kentucky couldn't pay a tax, not
merely of \$800,000, but of six or eight
nillions.

Can it be possible that the Journal ex ects the people of Kentucky to be deceiv ed by such sentiments as that. It was proposed last winter to arm the State. The highest estimate of cost was six millions The interest on a loan for that amount would be three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and that is the sum that she would have been taxed. The loan authorized for the war is five hundred millions of dollars. The proportion of that which falls on Ker tucky is about one-twentieth-or twentyfive millions of doilars. The interest of that sum is one million and a half of dollars per annum, and that is the amount of against the South and the constitutional annual tax she must pay, if she pays at all, in the way of interest on the debt already

Under the management of the Union arty, she rejected the plan of arming herself permanently, to be ready for the exi gencies that might occur from the terrific form that was raging. That might have cost six millions. She is now to be saddled with a debt of twenty-five millions to carry on a war, which she abhors. She could not then pay a tax of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for her own defense. She s now called on to pay one of a million and half to desolate eleven States that seek o do her no frjury, but have manifested alform friendship for her.

The Journal puts down this annual tax et eight hundred thousand dollars, but this must be in the calculation that the eleven seceded States will pay their share of the loan. We will agree that the people of Kentucky shall pay their share, when the Confederate States pay theirs, and not before. As for passing a law to borrow the money to pay this interest, that would kill the credit of the State. To borrow money to pay interest is a symptom of to one of the parties, on account of its presbankruptcy, in the eyes of any lender, nor would the case be any better, if it were bor rowed because it was feared the people would

No, no, gentlemen, face the music. It is true we have United States Courts and Post-offices among us. But this money is not for them. It is for a war that we de-

The Journal says the loan law is Constitutional, and every member of the Legislature ewears to support the Constitution. We deny most positively, that it is Constitutional, but without arguing that now, we ask, suppose that for this plan a law of Congress were passed to draft the men of tions, all others, not bound by treaties, are Kentucky, would the members of the Legislature co-operate in that? We think not, we guess not, we calculate not.

The Louisville Courier says: The truth is, Camp Dick Robinson is compo

sed, to a great extent, of recreant Tennessee ans, torics who have left the State for the pub-The sheet that contains the above is published on the bank of the Oh.e river. How long will the infamous thing be permitted to reck with pestilent treason!—[Cincin-

nati Commercial. istration, the individual members of which | measures than by concluding treaties with | are denounced as regues and plunderers, both parties, expressly agreeing with what country will become the theatre of war. ington, in which he twice says: "We must They have done it. In two or three cases, incompetents, and imbeelles by the Com- each may do or require in virtue of the Southern men acting without authority mercial itself, through its viceroys here, neutrality. This is the method of securing unexceptionable reason for refusing the quer us." And the word "conquer" is in may have violated the strict neutrality of will suppress a free press and gag our rec- peace, and preventing all chicane and alter-Kentucky; but such acts have been in every | ple, and disregard all those provisions of cation. instance promptly disavowed by the South the Constitution they have sworn to obey Without such treaties it is to be feared ern authorities, who have signified their and defend which are intended to secure disputes will often arise on what neutrality to all citizens the inclienable rights which the Government was instituted to guaran- of the natural law of nations, they result less raids. The Confederate States, and all tee and protect and maintain? How long from a just combination of the laws of will it be, before it shall be deemed a crime | man, with the liberty, the safety, the adin a Kentucky newspaper to protest against potism at Washington. They wanted to the grave encreachments of the Executive put Kentneky under their heel. They and against the overthrow of civil and religious freedom, as it now is treated as crim they are seeking to establish, that rich | inalfer papers in Missouri and Maryland and throughout the North to do so? How long will it be before an armed mob shall sign of favoring one power to the prejudice undertake to deprive the people of Kendetermined to force our people to tucky of all knowledge of the momentous considered, as contrary to neutrality, and events transpiring around them, save that which may reach them through such mediums as the Government shall dietate?

gleam before our eyes. The bayonets that are intended to compel submission to au thorities that have violated almost every section of the Constitution of the country. are glistening in the light of that sun which in Kentucky has heretofore shone only on freemen. Strains of martial music are borne on every breeze to the cars of the sons of Boone and Shelby and Scorr and tune keep step the ruthless destroyers of our peace. Why should we hope the rest will not follow here as they have followed the arms of the Administration elsewhere? ry domination of Lincoln which are deni-

other States? permitted to be printed many weeks or even many days on "the bank of the Ohio or to a predilection of my enemy. If the river." But while it is printed, until it loan be manifestly for enabling the enemy shall be suppressed by power, it will fear- to attack me, this would be concuring in lessly discharge its duty to the public who the war against me. Were such troops have so unmistakably manifested their ap- furnished to my enemy by the State itself, preciation of its past course. No taunts and at its expense, as also the money lent nor menaces will deter it from its course, to him without interest, it would be no And when it goes down, if fall it must, be- longer a question whether such succor be neath the ruthless despotism that has incompatible with neutrality. crushed out freedom of speech and of the Farther, it may be affirmed on the same press elsewhere, the rebound of the blow principles, that if a nation trades in arms, line between that State and this was a that prostrates it will be more terrible to timber, ships, military stores, &c., I cannot formidable invasion of Kentucky and a the tyrant than the stroke will be to us .- take it amiss that it sells such thing to my

up a fiend-like shout over the sur- without any design of injuring me, and in pression of the Courier; but we tell continuing it the same as if I was not enthem that their fall will be greater than | gaged in war, that nation gives me no cause ours. They may enjoy the triumph of of complaint. * * power for a brief hour; but we tell them to Let us now discuss another point, namebeware of the reaction, when a betrayed ly, the trade which neutral nations carry and ruined and starving people shall rise on with my enemy's country. It is certain, up to visit vergeance on the heads of those as they have no part in my quarrel, they who brought such evils on them as few are under no obligation to abandon their people have suffered. They may revel in trade, that they may avoid furnishing my their madness now, and sing, and shout, enemy with the means of making war .and dance with unnatural joy over the as- Should they refuse to sell me any of these cendancy of lawlessness and the domination articles, or by taking measures for transportof usurped power; but the poisoned chalice | ing great quantities of them to my enemy, will yet be pressed to their lips, and they with a manifest intention of favoring them, will be made to draw its bitter contents to such a partiality would exclude them from the very dregs. Let them pause even as the neutrality they enjoyed. But if they they triumph, for the evil day is not dis- only continue their customary trade, they tant-the signs of the coming storm may do not, therefore, declare themselves now be seen in the suppressed discontent against my interest; they only exercise a and slavery, or for liberty. They have to of the Northern people. We shall fall right which they are under no obligation proudly at our post, when fall we must; but of sacrificing to me. * * a redeemed people will yet crown the risen That the commerce of neutral nations The Thieving Committee at Cincin- Courier with their plaudits, as they bury

never emerge.

What Neutrality Means.

The following remarks, mainly in the language of the author, are condensed from Vattel's "Law of Nations," book 3, chapter VII, which treats of the neutrality and passage of troops through a neutral country; the rights of neutral States; the rights of its citizens in trade and commerce with the belligerent States; contraband; blockade, &c., &c.

Neutral nations in war, are those who take no part in it, remaining common friends to both parties, and not favoring the arms of one to the detriment of the other.

In order rightly to understand this ones ion, we must avoid confounding what is allowable to a nation free from all engagements, with what it may do in a war, if it would be treated perfectly neutral. A neutral nation, desirous safely to enjoy the conveniences of that State, is in all things to shew an exact impartiality between the parties at war; for should it favor one to the detriment of the other, it cannot complain of being treated by either as an adherent and confederate of his enemy: his neutrality would be a fraudulent pentral ity, but of which no nation would be the upe. It is sometimes connived at, for want of ability to resent it: and is often permitted to avoid bringing additional orces upon one's self.

But here we examine what may be done anfully, and not what prudence may die ate according to the conjunctures. Let us then see wherein this impartiality

which a neutral nation is to observe con

It relates solely to war, and includes two crticles; not to give any succor when there s no obligation, nor freely to furnish troops, arms, ammunition, or anything of direct use in war. I say to give no succer, and not to give equally, for that a State should at one and the same time succor two States, would be absurd, as, besides, it would be impossible to do it equally. The same things, the like number of troops, the like number of arms, stores, &c., furnish-

ed in different circumstances, are no longer

quivalent succors. In whatever does not relate to war, a neu-This does not tresspass on its liberty in netrade, or of governing itself by what is most advantageous to the State. When this reaand for favoring the latter, would be departing from an exact neutrality.

* * * * * * * When a war breaks out between two nafree to remain neuter, and the use of coming a violation of their independence in a by treaties. very essential point. To themselves alone may invite them to declare themselves, and denial. * * to consider whether it be for the good of the State to concern themselves in this affair, and to embark in

the war. The nation which would secure its tranullity amidst the flames of war, kindling Ah, how long will it be, before an Admin- in its neighborhood, cannot take better also on his part demand the like march to had the speech of the recreant Andy John-

> does and does not allow. As to the rules vantages, the trade, and the rights of neutral nations. It is on this principle that

we shall lay down the following rules: First, whatever a nation does in use of own good, without partiality, without a deof another, cannot, I say, in general be becomes such only upon particular occasions, when it cannot take place without injury to one of the parties, who has then The tread of Northern soldiers now echoes a particular right to oppose it. Thus, the through our streets. The banners around | besieger has a right to prohibit access to which are rallied the troops of the Usurper | the place besieged. Exclusively of this kind of cases, the quarrels of another cannot deprive me of the free disposal of my rights in the pursuit of measures which I judge advantageous to my country. Therefore, when it is a custom in a nation, in order for employing and exercising its subjects, to permit levies of troops in favor of a power in whom it is pleased to confide, the enemy of this power cannot call these DAVIES and CLAY and McKEE and to its permission hostilities, unless given for invading his territories, or for the defence of a cause manifestly odious and unjust. He cannot even claim, with any right, that the like should be granted to him, because this Why should we expect to be permitted to people may have reasons to refuse him, enjoy any of the privileges of freemen if which do not hold good with regard to his Kentucky shall be placed under the milita- adversary: and who but this nation shall be judge of its own convenience * * * ed to our countrymen similarly situated in If the sovereign or his subjects lend money to my enemy, and refuse it to me * * It is possible that the Courier may not be if such preference be not founded on reasons; I may impute it to ill will against me,

violation of her neutrality, which they had The Commercial and those who sympathize enemy, provided it does not refuse to sell and agree with it may live to send them to me also. It carries on its trade

may subsist in all the freedom which the nati, as we learn by the Enquirer, have a the Commercial and its allies beneath laws of war admit, there are rules to be ob-

In the trade of the former, neutral nation are to enjoy an entire liberty; the parties at war cannot with any reason deny it, or hinder the importation of such goods into the enemy's country. An attempt to molest or destroy this trade would be a breach of the rights of neutral nations, a flagrant ir jury to them, necessity being the only eason which can authorize a restriction of their trade and navigation to the ports o the enemy. Commodities particularly to an enemy is prohibited, are called contraband goods. Such are arms, military and naval stores, timber, horses, and even

Hitherto we have considered the commerce of neutral nations with the territories of the enemy in general. There is a particular case where the rights of war extend still farther. All commerce is entirely prohibited with a besieged town. If I lay siege to a place, or only for blockade, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry anythirg to the besieged without my leave.

A neutral nation continues with the two parties at war in the several relations nature has placed between nations. * * * It is, therefore, equally to allow, as far as the public good will permit, the subjects of the contending parties to, to visit its territories on business, for purchasing provisions, horses, and in general, everything hey stand in need of: unless by a treaty of neutrality it has promised to refuse to both parties such commodities as ere used in war.

An innocent passage is due to all nations with whom a State is at peace; and this duty comprehends troops equally with individuals. But the sovereign of the country is to judge whether this passage be innocent, and it is really difficult for that of an army to be entirely so. # # * * The passage, therefore, of troops, and especially that of a whole army, being no matter of indifference, he who desires to march bis troops through a neutral countral and impartial nation must not refuse try is to ask the sovereign's permission. To enter his territory without his consent ent quarrel, what it grants to the other - is a violation of the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, by virtue of which gotiations, connections, or friendship, its this country is not to be disposed of for any use whatever, without his permission, either tacit or expressed. And a tacit person induces it to preferences in this, of mission for the passage of troops is not which every one has the free disposal, it to be presumed, as the consequences of only makes use of its right, and is not such a permission may be very detrimenchargeable with partiality. But to refuse tal. If the neutral sovereign has good reaany one of these things to one of the par- sons for refusing a passage, he is not ties purely as being at war with the other, obliged to grant it; a passage in this case being so longer innocent.

* * * * The tranquility and common safety of nations, therefore require that each should be master of its own territory, and at liberty to deny any foreign army an entrance, when it has not departed pulsion would be doing them an injury, be- from its natural liberties in this respect,

The danger alone of admitting a powerbelongs the cognizance of what reasons ful army into one's country authorizes a

Another fear may also warrant the recountry the calamities of war. For should no epithets harsh enough for these who he against whom the passage is granted, ob- still asserted that the North was for conserve such moderation as not to make use quest. of menaces, that it may be refused, he will meet his enemy, and thus the neutral son in the recreant Kentucky town of Cov-The infinite evils of such a situation are an | conquer the South, or the South will con passage. In all these cases he who should every Northern print and speech that attempt to force a passage injures the neu- comes to us. Conquered! why conquest, tral nation, and gives it the greatest cause alone, would be mild and merciful compossible to join the contrary party. To se- pared with the fate the North has planned cure prisoners or spoils in a place of safety for the South. The war is not only one of are acts of war, consequently not to be conquest, but of spoliation, of confication. done in a neutral country; and whoever Already the great mass of Southern slaves, permitted it would break the neutrality, as | lands, stock, and property of every descripfavoring one of the parties.

bor affords him a refreat, allows him time its own rights, and solely with a view to its to recover, and watch a favorable opportu- It will take some time for the Northern nity of making a second attack on my ter- army to enforce the decree, but wherever ritories, this conduct, so pernicious to it obtains any temporary lodgment, ruin my safety and interest, would be incompat- and desolation must ensue, as if the horse's ible with neutrality. Their territories soon | hoof of Attilla had been there. become the scene of war: armies march into it, encamp, and fight, as in a country open to all commerce.

Lastly, as an innocent passage can be due only to just causes, so it may be well refused to him who requires it for a war manifestly unjust, as for instance, to invade a country without a reasonable pretence.

In making up a judgment as to where the responsibility for the war in Kentucky rests, let it be distinctly remembered and never forgotten, that our neutral position, having been denounced by LINCOLN as the worst of treason, was first violated by the Administration and its armed friends here, in the seizure and detention of the arms belonging to the State in Newport; in the arrest, without warrant or other legal process of citizens of Kentucky in Ballard county; in the organiza tion and encampment of armies on our soil and within the limits of the Commonwealth; and finally, by the capture on the 21st of last month of a steamboat belonging to our citizens while in the port of

Paducah. By these acts the neutrality of Kentucky was destroyed and the war brought to our own doors-by these acts the perfidy of the pretended friends of peace who ordered or sustain them is made manifest-by these acts our soil is made the battle ground of two nations, and our fair fields given up to desolation and our homes consigned to the

These facts fix the responsibility for the war now inaugurated in Kentucky for the benefit of usurpation and despotism.

Secessionists, yesterday, were announcing all over the city that Muldrough's Hill would be seized by Tennessee inside of forty-eight hours, and that Union men would be sileneed. There may be some foundation in the report of an attempt of that kind to be made. Camp Boone may be transferred to Camp Joe Daviess within a few short hours. Certainly the sacking of Louisville would be very gratifying to them, but if they try it, with the force we can command from the Union men of Kentacky and the free States, we would drive them back ingloriously to the State from which they came. them back inglorion which they came.

The Secessionists of the neighbor hood were boasting yesterday that Louis-ville would be taken in ferty-eight hours by Secessionists. If they tried it they would find that they had taken a poison more fatal than the dews that fail from the Upas tree.

As there is not one word of truth in either of the above paragraphs, both taken from the Democrat of yesterday, the object in publishing them mu t have been to prepare the way for the occupation of Louisville by Federal troops, which it then must have known was determined on, and at the same time to palliate the contemplated outrage. They could not have been intended for effect here, but elsewhere among those mon goods, which have no relation to war,

The Last of the Compromise, 1510-

In the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden last winter, it was pro vided among other things that all the territory south of 36.30 should be set off to the South. Mr. Crittenden thought, or he ought not to have proposed it, that this was a fair and proper stipulation to be required of the North, particularly after she had just elected a President on a platform denylog the right of the South to any territosed in war, and the importation of which ry. But the North would not even listen to Mr. Crittenden. He continued, however, to declare his devotion to a union with the North. provisions, in certain junctures, when At the last-the extra session of Con-

there are hopes of reducing the enemy by ress-extra in many respects-Mr. Crittenden was called on to vote half a millio of men, and five hundred millions of dol lars, to act against the South. Mr. Crittenden filta little squeamish. Such appropriations looked like a subjugation policy, and it would hardly do to vote to subjugatea people who seceded from the Union because rights of vast magnitude bad been denied them-rights which Mr. Crittenden himself had just the session before asserted in the Senate, by his resolutions. Here was a dilemma. So some other resolutions were concected, the resolutions declaring that the war was forced on the Government by the South, and that it was to be waged only to preserve the Union and the Constitution, and not for the purpose of subjugation. It has since transpired that these resolutions were framed, considered and agreed on, before their introduction, between Mr. Crittenden and his Southern friends in Congress on the one part, and the Black Republican Senstors and mem bers on the other.

The comprom'se, we suppose, consisted in the corcession by Messrs. Crittenden & Co., that the South was to blame for the war, and by the Black Republican members, that it should not be proscented for

The simplicity of Messrs. Crittenden & Co. is perhaps the most verdant thing that has yet occurred in politics. He says virtually to the Black Republican members and Senators: Gentlemen, you ask for such vast appropriations, that I suspect you want to conquer the South; but if you will, by voting for these resolutions, disayow that purpose, I will help vote you all the men and money you ask. I will take your word. It is true that you have just come to Washington and taken the cath to support the Constitution, and yet have declared yourselves ready to approve and legalize all the monstrous violations of that instrument the President has perpetrated-the suspension of habeas corpus and trial by jury, of freedom of speech and of the press, the raising of an army without authority, the use of public money contrary to law; and although you have thus declared yourselves ready to commit perjury, yet such is my love for the Union. that I will take your word not to conquer or subdue all these seceded States.

It was agreed to. The resolutions pass ed. This may be called the Kentucky Compromise.

The resolutions were of course laughed at by the Southern men, as beginning with a lie as to the past, and ending with a lie as usal, namely, that of drawing on its own to the future. The Louisville Journal had

But who doubts it now? We have just tion stand confiscated by a late act of Con-On my enemy's being defeated and too gress, for they have been used more or less nuch weakened to escape me, if my neigh- in resistance to the Government at Wash-

We believe not one Opposition or-

gan in Kentucky has published the corre spondence which accompanied the Governor's message to the Legislature. They are not willing to see the letters from LIN-COLN placed alongside those from Gov. HARRIS and President Davis. These letters indicate fairly the feelings of the two Governments towards our State and the position she chose to assume.

HOUSE WANTED. A GOOD, comfortable residence, to cost from three to five thousand dollars.
For a purchaser call at my office 8 S. KENNEDY.

See d2* Jefferson street, near conner of 3d.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY. Old BOURBON and o'd Rye Whitkles, war-ing in the private size eight to ten years old: all from the private stock of F. E. Williams, Esq. on consignment, for sale by S. S. KENNEDY, LOST-\$10 REWARD.

ON Wednesday last, a small Setter Dog, white and liver. Answers to the name of BOB. Any person funding him and leaving him at Whipps Stable, will receive a stocker.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

REIGHTS will be received at the Louis
ville and Nashville Depot on Monday morning
Sept. 9 h. Shipros are requested to rote on each
dray ticket the number of the permitton which the
W. F. HARRIS,
s9 d1
Agent L. & N. R. R.

Market-street Salt Agency. 2,000 BBLS prime No. 1 Kanawha Salt in and for sale at current market rates by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
se corner First and Market street SHORTS 200 bags Shorts received per railroad and for sale by

59 T. L. JEFFERSON.

PAMILY FLOUR-52 bbls Mackilo's Double Extra Family Flour
ust received per railroad and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON.
s9 corner First and Market 514. PUBLIC NOTICE.

HEREBY caut on all persons from harboving my w fe Anna Maria, who left my bed and board some three mon he ago, wi hout provoca ion, and I will prosecute any one who harbors her. She is tall, well formed, has black hair, a scar on her frebed, and is about 38 years of age. Any information given to me at me residence, will be thankfully received and rewarded, if received.

FERDINAND SCHULTZ, se did to the control of Ninth and Broadway.

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm Fox. a heavy tow of very superior PITTE SURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

BOWSER & FULTE FIRE OUR Office, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A BRAUTIFUL he sliby Residence, in West in Tennesse, with 50 acres of Land attacked, with the sliby slius of for beliding and agricultural purposes, on the relirond at a proposed desor within a half mile of the Court bouse in a fourishlog town, for Kentucky, indiana, or illinois proling town. Inquire at this office to-day,

Wanted for Confederate Service. DIFTV ABLE FODIED MEN for the Confederate
Service, to act in the capacity of Drivers in the
Artil cry Company now in camp at Camp "cone
Also, four good Blacksmiths None need apply
unless tacy can give the best of reference.

EDWARD P. BY S.N.E.
Capt. Commaning Artillery
side

At Camp Boone, Tenn.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, who might believe the statements contain| 20 ho. 1 BLACK-MITHS wanted, to whom the
ed in them. | 20 h she t wares will be pa d. |
Inquire at this office, | 87 dim Business Motices.

NEARLY A PANIC.-This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventive for Chill, alias SHAKES. "Every body and the rest of nankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it .-Evening Mirror. sept5 d1m

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,-I would respectfully invite the attention of customers, and strangers visiting the city in search of dry goods, to my stock of French and English Marinoes, Plain and Printed De Laines, Printed Marinoes, Woolen Plaids, Siks, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and Figured French Velours, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain and Plaid Jaconets, Piain and Plaid Nainsooks, Swiss Musins, India Muslins, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Calicos, French Chintz, Table Damasks, Napkius, Doyles, Hakaback Towels and Toweling Crash, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Irish Linens, White and Grey Flannels, Opera I'l 'c, Canton Flannels, Bed Ticks, Plaid Cottons, Marsellles Quilts, and in fact a large line of Staple and Domestic Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. G. B. TABB,

sept4 Corner Fourth and Market sts. FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment of abinet furniture of every description at whole ale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto squick sales and small profits. Recollect the Soc. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

304 Fourth Street.

20,000 STANDARD BRANDS, WILL BE

Also, 10 4 Utica Sheetings; 10-4 Allendale Sheetings; 10-4 Pepperell Sheetings Table Linene and Napkins; Bird-eye Diapers; Allendale and Marseilles Quilte Hosiery and Gloves;

Hoop Skirts: All colors Sacking Flannels; Dr ss Goods will be closed out at prices to please

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH. Wheat, Wheat, Wheat. WE are paying Eighty Cents for prime WHITE WHEAT, and will continue to pa we price until changed by our adverti We are also paying the highest market pri I RED WHEAT.

SMITH & SMYSER.

S. S. MARK.G. P. DOWNS MOURNING GOODS!

RECEIVED THIS DAY a small lot of
BOMBAZINES;
64 BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINTS;
64 do PREN H MERINOS;
For sale low by

MARK & DOWNS

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

Sproule & Mandeville

A RF NOW RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK Clothing and Furnishing Goods, CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE. CLIFFORD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

226 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store,

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLERKS.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors,

IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. SPRATTAN, Apothecary, opposite the Post-Office Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture this celebrated Glue, I am prepared to fill or ders without limit.

Omnosite Post-Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRU6 STORE, opposite the Post office. mys dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

STRAYED, a large Brindl a COW; no rark, except a small streak of white down the back; and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner mr25 dtf

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co..) Druggist and Apothecary,

Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made larke additions thereto in the shape Clears, Fobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may layor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Ac, to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronage of my friends, as they will find him to be as experienced Apothecary.

JOHN SARGENT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. 四首後後

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Denot the Louisville and Nasnville Rairroad after o'ctock P. M. 1920 dtf W. F HARRIS, Agent. WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate, and Real Estate, which wille, Ky.,) for NEGROES, Apply to John Burks, near this city.

JAMES B. BURKS

Cloud Hotel. Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS.

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand anoughest earner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many it we once as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times

times.
The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom house and L. & F. K. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatte themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

JAS. & VAN LYONS. BOARDING.
A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommedated with an excellent front room, and boarding with a private family, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, apply at this since Amusements.

Mr. Robert Heller

The Distinguished Planist and Composer, with his GRAND CONCERT COMPANY,

WILL APPEAR AT Shelbyville, Monday, the 9th. Frankfort, Wednesday, the 11th. Lexington, Thursday, the 12th. For Particul rs, see Programme and Bills.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.

Regular Fall Meeting, 1861. 147 ILL COMMENCE on Saturday, October 5th. FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1861. CHALLENGE VASE.

TIFFANY STAKE. fweepstake Fall Hares, 180, for Two Year Olds, John and Filties, Sland-dust of a mile; \$100 sub-cryption \$5 \text{ foreit \$5.00 declaration if wade and said at \$1 \text{ first dust \$6\$ declaration if wade and said at \$1 \text{ first dust \$6\$ August 180. A Siver Cup, raise \$3.00, to be added by Messey, Tiffans & Co., of sew York, reveited two or more stat. Stake o clere on the fath dust \$6\$ distribution for more on make a Race. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

Association Stake.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER S.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10. Two Mile Heats, for all ages. Purse \$000.

Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, then three, old, two miss hence at \$200 subscrict in \$100 ordered mission in made and paid by the second made in many in many in Gait House to add \$200 silver Plate, provided two or more state. The more times a Rece. Close first day of Janual 1831, with thirty nominations.

REMOVAL.

IMPORTANT.

Joseph, thirteen hours quicker,

HOME GROWN

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING.

From select stocks, and matured under the manner than the manner than the series and Sections Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 564 Main Street, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than 10 hs are taken.

Thite Flat Dutch (desirable for table

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

C. S. Maltby's

Third Street, between Market and Jefferson. THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING DARLY.

by Arams Express, MALSY'S univaled and celebrated choice

RALTIMORE OVETERS A con-tant delly supply always on hand so that dea'ers a d families can obtain, at any time during the season, those superior disters in cans, had cans, and in the shell, warranted facsh and sweether They are extra in size, and of the most delicious flavor.

A. BLISS, Agent.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. NY person wishing to exchange a Dwelling A House about the middle, or lower part of Louis-ville, or in the suburbs, for a new Steam Eag, ne for Cotton Gim, Grast or Saw Milk, or Mac, hery together. Also about 35 acres of Land, some of his clover, and an orchard, asyloning a thriving town on the bank of the river, in Kentacky, about 3 miles below. The Land cold for \$2,50 one ago. Will exchange either, or both. Those dening such an exchange can address Bex \$90, Louis ville, Ky.

AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE, 309 Fourth street (old No. 99). BLACK LOVE VEILS (new patterns); Black Crepe Coll retres (entirely new); Linen Macic Rufflest Patent Fluting Machines (best article in mar-

MOORE'S

MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Marketstreet, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KV. aug dri

DRURY W. POOR Proprietor.

The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County. Va.

20 days ... \$2 00 per day
White servants two-third strice. Children under 18
and over 2 years and colved servants half wice.
N. B.—An abundant supply of ice has been secured. cured.
my29 dtawtor J. HUMPHREYS, Pr ent

DOLFINGER would respectfully amounce that he is now develop here he fine in the tending of VOCAL A. D. INSTRUMENTA, MUSC. At the request of many of his supple, and gentement for he instrument of the supple which he wand call por feuter after them. He experience and study of he were organs, a him to date as set that, with some talent and

VALUE, \$1,000. Four Mile Heat, \$500 subsciption P. or P. to A. Keene Richards; 3. John M. Clay: R. A. zierander; 4. The mas G. Moere. SAME DAY, SECOND RACE.

SECOND DAY, MO DAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

Sweepstate for Coits and Fillies there are sold, the usats, 5.00 as scription. 35 force t 455 Decip-mion. I ward and pold on the second Manday in lay, 18.1: \$110 actic 1, provided two or more star. to normore to make a Rare. Cheed on the 1st ay of January, 1800, with instruction nomina-

Three Mile Heats for all ages. Furse \$400 FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9. Mile Heats, three best in five, for all ages. Purse

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11. Galt 1 onse Stake.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY, Purse Fig., Four Mile Heats, all ages. Purse Fig., W. E. MillTon, Secretary, 83 dtd

J. MOORE has removed his L'TTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth, to Sourth street in the National Hotel Euklies, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and n. w o somers. Orders for Tickets in the popular Henkucky State Lotte y by m. il or otherwise, shall receive p once aftent on a variessed area to a varies of G. J. MOORE, aug dlm lat Lon'sville, Kr.

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Loseph, thirteen housepiller.

fare low as any other route. J. B. MOULTON, ISAAC H. STUNGTON, Pro Ment and Gene Super't North Missouri R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo. au. 2 dly

TURNIP SEED. OF 1861.

J. D. BONDURANT,

ie25 dtf

Baltimore OP No. 325 OYSTERS. No. 325

JUST RECEIVED

Eithen Finding Manage Rether Finding Manage Rether Finding Manage Musin do; Marrow Foother, Marrow Bobbin Lace: Coates best Spaci Conten, &c., &c.; Coates best Spaci Conten, &c., &c.; Cheap Lace Store, Cheap La

FORST HOUSE,

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES... To Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Railroad Depot. FREE or CHARGE. ied dom

THIS celebroted Watering Place vill be opened for the reception of visitors onl is 18th inst. For thirty days or less. 43 50 perday For any period after the expiration of 30 days 42 00 per day

Lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

18th of July, 1861. The following official report of the battle of Bull Run, (which preceded the more general action at Manassas,) on the 18th of July, has been received at the War Depart-

The report of the battle of the 21st is ex pected to follow soon:

Hearquarters is C are Army of the Poromac, Manassas, August, 1861.

General: With the general results of the engagement between sveral brigades of my command and a consideral force of the enemy, in the vicinity of Mitchel's and Blackburn's Fords of Bull Run, on the 18th ultime, you were made duly ac-quainted at the time by telegraph, but it is

any place now to subm't in detail the operations of that day.

Opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in exact accordance with my instruc-tions, a cepy of which is appended, marked "A," their wither awal within the lines of Bull Run was effected with complete suc-cess during the day and night of the 17th ultime in face of, and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonbam's brigade—first at Germantown, and subsequently at Cen treville, whence he withdre w by my direc-tion, after midright, without collision, although cavelaged on three sides by their This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy, as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to antici-As prescribed in the first and second sections of the paper herewith, marked "A" on the morning of the 18tu of July, my troops resting on Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge, a distance of the second sections of the latest way to be seen to the second of about eight miles were posted as fol-

lows:

Ewell's brigade occupied a position in vicinity of Union Mills Ford—It consisted of Rhode's 5th and Siebel's 6th regiments of Alabama, and Seymone's 6th regiment of onisiana volunteers, with four 13-pounder howitz rs, of Walton's battery, and Harri-lon's, Green's and Cabeh's companies of

R. Jones' brigade was in position in Lean's Ford, and consisted of 5 5th South Carolina, and Bunt's nd Fetherstone's 18 h regiments of assissippi volunteers, with two brass 6-bunder guns of Walton's battery, and

ne company of cavalry.

Longstreet's brigade covered Blackurn's Ford, and consisted of Moore's 1st, arland's 11th and Cose's 17th regiments

Virginia volunteers, with two 6-pounder brass guns of Walton's battery. Bonham's trigade hild the approaches to Mitcheli's Ford; it was composed of Ker-shaw's 24, Williams' 3d, Bacon's 7th and Cash's 6th regiments South Carolina vol-unteers; of Shielo's and Dal Kemper's unteers; of Shield's and Dal Kemper's otteries, and of Flood's, Radford's, Payne's batteries, and of Flood's, Radford's, Payne's, Ball's, Wickman's and Powell's companies of Virginia cavalry, under Col. Radford.
Cocke's Brigade held the Fords below and in vicinity of the Stone Bridge, and consisted of Wither's 18th, Lieu enant-Colonel Strange's 19th, and R. T. Preston's 28th Regiments, with Latham's Battery and one company of Cavalry, Virginia Volunteers. Evans held my left flank and protected the Stone Bridge crossing, with Sloane's 4th Regiment, South Carclina Volunteers, Wheat's Special Buttalion, Louisiana Volunteers, four G-pounder guns and two comunteers, four 6-pounder guns and two com-panies of Virginia Cavalry

Early's Brigade, consisting of Kemper's

7th, Early's 24 h Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Hays' 7th Regiment Louisians Volunteers and three rifle pieces of Walvolunteers and three rine pieces of Wat-ton's Battery. Lieutenant Squires' at first, were held in position in the rear of, and as a support to, Ewell's Brigade, until after the development of the enemy, in heavy offensive force, in front of Mitchell's and Biackburn's Fords, when it was placed in rear of, and nearly equi-distant between McLean's, Biackburn's and Mitchell's

Pending the development of the enemy's purpose, about ten (10) o'clock A. M., I established my headquarters at a central point, M. Lean's farm house, near to Me-Lean's and Bisckburn's Fords, where two 6 pounders of Walton's Battery were in reserve; but, subsequently, during the en-gagemen', I took post to the left of my re-

Of the topographical features of the country this coccipied, it must suffice to say that Bull Ran is a small stream, ran-ning, in this locality, nearly from West to East, to its confidence with the Occoquan river, about twelve miles from the Potomac, and draining a considerable scope of country, from its source in Bull Run Mountain, to a short distance of the Potomac at Occoquen. At this season, havitually low and singgish, it is, however rapidly and frequently swollen by the summer rains until unfordable. The banks for the most part are rocky and steep, but abound in long used fords. The country on either side much broken, and thickly wooded, becomes gently rolling and open as it re-cedes from the stream. On the Northern side the ground is much the highest and ommands the other bank completely Roads traverse and intersect the surround-ing country in almost every direction. Finally, at Mitchell's Ford the stream is bout equidistant between Centreville and languages, some six miles apart. On the corning of the 18th, finding that the enc-

ay was assuming a threatening attitude, in addition to the regiments, whose positions have been already stated, I ordered up from Camp Pickers, as a reserve, in rear of Bonham's Brigade, the effective men of 6 companies of Kelley's Eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and Kirkland's Eleventh Regiment North Carolina Vol-anteers, which having arrived the night been route for Winchester, I had halted of the existing necessities of the Subsequently, the latter was in position to the left of Bonham's

orition, the enemy, about meridian, fire with several 20 pounder rifle m a hill, over one and a half miles ill Run. At the same time Kempported by two companies of light antry, occupied a ridge on the left of the entreville road, about six hu dred yards advance of the Ford, with two six pounces (smooth) guns. At first the firing of cenemy was at random, but by half past P. M., he had obtained the range of our position, and poured into the Brigade a shower of shot, but without injury to us in men, horses or guns. From the distance, however, our guns could not reply with effect, and we did not attempt it, patiently awaiting a more opportune moment.

Meanwhile a light battery was pushed

forward by the enemy, whereupon Kemp r threw only six solid shot, with the effect of driving back both the battery and its sup, porting force. This is understood to have been Ayres' battery, and the damage muthave been considerable to have obliged such a retrograde movement on the part

of that officer.

The purposes of Kemper's position having now been fully served, his pieces and enprort were withdrawn across Mitchell's Ford, to a point previously designated, and manded the direct approaches

About half-past 11 o'clock A. M., the ene-

my was also discovered by the pickets of ngstreet's Brigade advancing in strong

imns of infantry, with artillery and ity, on Blackburn's Ford.

meridian the pickets fell back, silentefore the advancing fire across the which—as well as the entire southern of the stream, for the whole front of stree.'s Brigade—was covered at the ris edge by an extended line of kir.

the other shore there were timber and

much thick brush and covering. The ground in the rear of our skirmishers, and occupied by our artillery, was an old field extending along the stream about one mile, and immediately back for about helf a mile to a border or skirting of dense, second growth pines. The whole of this ground was commanded at all points by the ridge occupied by the anomyle music type and occupied by the enemy's musicetry, as was also the country to the rear, for a distance much beyond the range of 20 pounder rife guas, by the range of hills on which their batteries were planted, and which, it may be further noted, commanded also all our approaches from this direction to the three approaches from this direction to the three threatened fords.

Before advancing his infantry the enemy maintained a fire of rifle artillery from the atteries just mentioned for half an hour, then he pushed forward a column of over 3,000 infantry to the ascault, with such a weight of numbers as to be repelled with difficulty by the comparatively small force at not more than tweive hundred bayonets, with which Brigadier-General Longstreet met him with characteristic visor and inmet him with characteristic vigor and in-trepidity. Our troops engaged at this time were the First and Seventeen'h, and four companies of the Eleventh Regiment Vir-ginia Volunteers; their resistance was re-solute, and maintained with a steadiness worthy of all praise; it was successful, and the engany was repulsed. In a short time the enemy was repulsed. In a short time the earny was repaised. In a short time, however, he returned to the contest with increased force and determination, but was again folied and driven back by our skirmishers and Longstreet's reserve companies, which were brought up and employed at the most vigorously assailed points at the critical moment.

It was now that Brigadier General Long

the critical moment.

street sent for rein orccments from Early's Brigade, which I had anticip ted by directing the advance of Gen. Early, with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of ar il-lery. As these came upon the field the enemy had advanced a toird time with heavy numhad advance a tord time with heavy numbers to force Longstreet's position. Hay's Regiment, 7th Louisiana Volunteers, which was in advance, was placed on the bank of the stream, under some cover, to the immediate right and left of the ford, re leving Corse's Regiment, 17th Virginia Volunteers; this was done under a heavy fire of pureleter, with receiving the direct rest. musketry, with promising steadiness. The 7th Virginia, under L'eutenant-Colonel Will'ams, was then formed to the right, also Williams, was then formed to the right, also under heavy fire, and pushed forward to the stream, relieving the 1st R giment Virginia Volunteers. At the same time, two rifie guns, brought up with Early's Brigade, were moved down in the field to the right of the r.ad, so as to be concealed from the enemy's artiliery by the girth of timber on the immediate bank of the stream, and there opened fire, directed only by the sound of the enemy's musketry. Unable to effect a passage, the enemy kept up a seattering fire for some time. Some of our troops had pushed across the stream, and several small parties of Corse's regiment, under command of Capt. Mayre, met and drove the enemy with the bayonet; but as the roadway from the ford was too narrow for a combined the ford was too narrow for a combined movement in force, Gen Longstreet recall-ed them to the south bank. Meanwhile, the remainder of Early's infantry and ar-tillery had been called up—that is, six comthe remainder of Eurly's infantry and artillery had been colled up—that is, six comvanies of the 24th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Hairston, and
five pieces of artillery, one rifle gun and
four six pounder brass guns, including two
six pounder guns, under Lieut. Garnett,
which had been previously sent to the rear
by Gen. Longstreet. This infantry was at
once placed in position to the left of the
ford, in a space unoccupied by Hairs, and
the artillery was unlimbered in battery to
the right of the road in a line with the two
guns already in action. A scattering fire of guns already in action. A scattering fire of musketry was still kept up by the enemy for a short time, but that was soon silenced. It was at this stage of the affur that a re-markable artiliery duel was commenced and maintained on our side with a long trained

pr. fessional opponent, superior in character as well as in the number of his weapons, provided with improved munitions and every artitlery appliance, and as the same time occupying the commanding position. The results were marvellous and fitting pre cursors to the artill-ry achievements of the twenty-first of July. In the outset our fire was directed against the enemy's infantry, whose bayonents, gleaming above the treetops, alone indicated their presence and force. This drew the attention of a battery placed on a high, commanding ridge, and duel began alm of the adversary was inaccurate, but this was quickly correct d, and shot tell and shells burst thick and fast in the miest of our battery, wounding, in the course of the combat, Capt. Eschelman, five privates and the horse of Lieut. Richardson. From the position of our pieces and the nature of the ground, their aim could only be directed at the smoke of the enemy's artillery; how skillfully and with what 'kecution this was done, can only be realized by an eye-witness For a few moments, their guas were si lenced, but were soon reopened. By direction of Gen. Longstreet, his battery was then advanced, by hand, out of the range now ascertained by the enemy, and a shower of spherical case, shell, and round shot flew over the heads of our gunners; but one of our pieces had become hore december from an enly red year. combat from an colarged vent. From the new position our guns fired, as before, with no other aim than the smoke and flash of their adversaries' pieces-renewed and urged the conflict with such signal vigor and effect, that gradually the fire of the enemy stockned, the intervals between their discharge grew longer and longer, finally, to cease, and we fired a last gun at a beffled, flying toe, whose heavy masses in the distance were plainly seen to oreak and scatter, in wild confusion and utter count straving the ground sith agreed with rout, strewing the ground with cast-away guns, hats, blankets, and knapsacks, as our parting shell were thrown among them. In their retreat, one of their pieces was abandoned, but, from the nature of the ground, it was not sent for that night, and, under caver of derkness, the same round. under cover of darkness, the enemy re-

covered it. The guns engaged in this singular conflict on our side were, three 6 pounder rifle pieces and four ordinary 6 pounders, all of Walton's battery—the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans. The officers immediately attached were, Capt. Eschleman, Lieu's C. W. Squires, Richardson, Garnett and Whitting on At the same time, our infantry held the bank of the stream in advance of our guns, and the misiles flew to vance of our guns, and the misiles flew to and fro above them, as, cool and veteran-like for more than an hour, they steadily awaited the moment and signal for the ad

awaited the moment and signal for the advance.

While the conflict was at its hight before Blackburn's Ford, about 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy again displayed himself in force before Bonham's position. At this, Colonel Kershaw, with four companies of 'his regiment, Second South Carolina, and one piece of Kemper's Battery, were thrown across Mitchell's Ford, to the ridge which Kemper had occupied that morning. Two Kemper had occupied that morning. Two solid shot, and three spherical case, thrown among them—with a precesion inaugurat-ed by that artillerist at Vienna—effected their discomfiture and disappearance, and our troops in the quarters were again with drawn within our lines, having discharged the duty assigned.

At the close of the engagement before Blackburn Ford, I directed Gen. Longstreet to withdraw the 1st and 17th regiments, which had borne the brust of the action, to a policion in reserve leaving Col. Early to eccupy the field with his brigade and Garland's regiment.

As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record, that the list of July not one vard of entrench-

the 18th of July not one yard of entrenchment nor one rifle pit sheltered the men at Blackburn's Ford—who, officers and men, with rare except ons—were on that day for the first time under fire, and who, taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their cansot be too much commended for their

must of infantry, with artillery and ity, on Blackburn's Ford.

meridian the pickets fell back, silentefore the advancing fire across the which—as well as the entire southern of the stream, for the whole front of stree.'s Brigade—was covered at the r's edge by an extended line of skirners, while two 6 pounders of Walton's ery, under Lieut Garnett, were advanced to commanded by enemy.

and naintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

Our artillery were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company Englar mile two 6 pounders of Walton's ery, under Lieut Garnett, were advanced to commanded by cheeneny.

They were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company Englar mile from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company Englar mile from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company of the Federal regular army—Company of the Federal regular army—Company of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regular army—Company of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillary of the Federal regu

dred yards, then rising with a very close them, for the ability shown in dual, gentle slope, and undulations, to Manassa. On the immediate bank to Manassa. On the immediate bank to Manassa. On the immediate bank movements on Bull Run, directed in movements on Bull Run, directed in movements on bull recommendation on which hung the fortunes of this army.

immediately the troops engaged at Back-burn's ford, on the 18th, equilled my con-fident expectations, and I may fitly say, that by his presence in the right place, at the right moment, among his men, by the exhibition of characteristic coolness, and by his words of encouragement to the men of his command, he infused a confidence and spirit that contributed largely to the success of our arms on that day. Col. Early brought his brigade into position, and subsequently into action, with judgment; and at the proper moment, he di-played capacity for command and per-

or-played espacity for command and personal gallantry.

Col. Moore, commanding the IstVirginia Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment, the command of which subsequently devolved upon Major Skinner—Lieut. Colonel *ry having been obliged to leave the field in consequence of a constrate.

a sun-stroke.

An accomplished, promising officer, Mej.
Carter H. Herri on, 11th Regiment V. aginia
Volunteers, was lost to the service while
leading two companies of his regiment
against the enemy; he fell, twice shot,
mortally wounded. mortally wounded.

Brigadier-General Longstreet, while finding on all sides aherity, ardour and intelligence, mentions his special obligations to Cols. Moore, Garland and Corse, commanding, severally, regiments of his brigade, and to their field officers, Lieut. Cols. Fry, Fuos en, and Munford, and Mejors Breut and Skinner, of whom he says: "they displayed more coelness and energy then is usual among veterats of the old service." General Longstreet also meat ons the conduct of Captain Marye, of the 17th Virginia Volunteers, as especially gallant on one occasion, in advance of the Ford.

The regiments of Early's Brigade were commanded by Colonel Harry Hays, and Lieurenant Colonels Williams and Hairston, who handled their commands in action with satisfactory coolurgs and skill, sup-Brigadier-General Longstreet, while findwith satisfactory coolness and skill, sup-ported by their field officers, Lieut.nant-Colonel D.Chr isoul and Major Penn, of the 7th Louisiana and Major Patton, of the 7th Varginia Volunteers.

the 7th Louisiasa and Major Patton, of the 7th Virginia Volunteers.

The skill, the conduct and the soldierly qualities of the Washington Artillery eugazed were all that could be desired. The officers and men attached to the seven pieces already specified, won for their Bathalion a distinction which, I feel assured, will never be tathished, and which will over serve to urge them and their corps to high endeayour. Lightenant Sontres high cudeavour. Lieutepant Squires worthily commanded the pieces in action.
The commander of the Bittalion was necessar 'y absent from the imme liate field, un der old is in the space of his duties, but the fruits of his discipline zeal, instruction and capacity as an Artillery Commander, were present, and must redound to his

On the left of Mitchell's Ford, while no serious engagement occurred, the conduct of all was eminently satisfactory to the general effect in command. It is due, however, to J. L. Kemper, Vir-

ginia forces, to express my sense of the value of his services in the preparation for, and execution of, the retreat from Fairfax Court House on Bull Rur. Called from the head of his regiment, by what appeared to me an imperative need of the service, to take charge of the superior duties of the Quartermaster's Department, with the ad-vance at that critical juncture, he accepted the re-pousibilities involved, and was emi-nently efficient.

For further information, touching offi-cers and individuals of the 1st Brigade,

and the details of the retrograde movement, I have to refer particularly to the report of Brigadier-General Bonham herewith. It is proper here to state, that while from the outset it had be n determined, on the the outset it had be n determined, on the approach of the enemy in force, to fall back and fight him on the line of Bull Run. Yet the position occupied by Gen. Ewell's Brigade, if necessary, could have been maintained against a largely superior force. This was especially the case with the Fifth Alabama Volunteers, Colonel Rodes, which that excellent officer had made capable of a resolute protracted defense against heavy o'ds. Accordingly, on the morning of the a resolute protracted defense against heavy o'ds. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th ult., when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay, with some confessed loss, in a skirmish in advance of the works in which Major Morgan and Capt. Shelly, Fifth R. giment Alabama Volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long-coacelyed, established plan of againg and coaceived, established plan of action and

Capt. E. P. Alexander, Confederate States Engineer, fortunately joined my headquarters in time to introduce the system of new field signals, which, under system of new field signals, which, under his skilful management, rendered me the most important service preceding and

during the engagement.

The medical officers serving with the regiments engaged were at their proper posts and discharged their duties with sat-isfactory skill and zeal, and, on one occasion at least, under an annoying fire, when Surgeon Cullen, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was obliged to remove our wounded from the hospital, which had become the special target of the enemy's rifle guns, notwithstanding it was surmounted by the usual valler beautiful. mounted by the usual yellow hospital fleg, but which, however, I hope, for the sake of past associations, was ignorantly mis-taken for a Confederate flag. The name of each individual medical officer I cannot

mention.
On the day of the engagement, I was attended by my personal Sisff, Lieutenant S. W. Fergusov, A. D. C., and my volunteer Aids-de-Camp, Colonels Preston, Madning, Christnut, Miles, Chisholm and Heyward, of Soth Carolina, to all of whom I am greatly indebted for manifold essential services in the transmission of orders on the field in the transmission of orders on the field, aed in the preliminary arrangements for occupation and maintainance of the line of Bull Run.

Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant-Adjutant General; Capt. C. N. Smith, Assistant-Adjutant General: Col. S. Jones, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; Major Cabell Chief Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Fowle, Chief of Subsistence Department; Surgeon Thos. H. Williams, Medical Director, and Assisthe Williams, Medical Director, and Assistant Surgeon, Brodle, Medical Purveyor, of the General Staff, attached to the army of the Potomac, were necessarily engaged, severally, with their responsible duties at my headquarters at Camp Pickens, which they discharged with an energy dn i intelligince, for which I have to tunder my sincere thanks.

Messrs, McLean, Wilcoxen Kincheloe, and Brawner, citizens of this immediate vicinity, it is their due to say, have placed me and the county under great obligation for the in-foamation relative to this region, which has enabled me to avail myself of its defensive features and resources. They were found ever ready to give me their time, without stint or reward.

Our casualities, in all, 68 killed and wounded, were fifteen killed and fiftythree wounded, several of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy can only be died. The loss of the enemy can only be conjectured; it was inquestionably heavy. In the cursory examination which was made by details from Longstreet's and Early's Brigades, on the 18th July, of that part of the field immediately contested and hear Blackburn's Ford, some sixty four corpses were found and buried, and at least twenty prisoners were also picked up, beside 175 stand of arms, a large quantity of accountements and blankets, and quite one hundred and fifty hats.

and fifty hats.

The effect of this day's conflict was to satisfy the enemy be could not force a passage across Bull Run in the face of our troops, and led him into the flank move-ment of the 21st July andthe Batile of Man-assas, the details of which will be related in

another paper.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of the several brigids commanders engaged, and of the artilery. Also, a map of the field of battle.

The rendition of this report, is proper to say in conclusion, has been unavoidably delayed by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the commander of an army corps composed wholly of volunters—duties vitally essential to its well-being and fature efficiency and which I could not set. fiture efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account. I have the honour to be, General.

Your obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

To General L. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. A. . Including two reported "missing."

FOR RENT,

MY Residence, on Ocdar Hill, at the extill treme end of Fourta street. The house has
bill very convenience and comfort, including
wat-works. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well
stocked with full, good garden, ample pasturage,
&c. 10.
An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and
hian streets every hour for Ocdar Hill.

Kens low to a good tenant. Apply to
HAAD UMESNIL, or to
QULLIS ORMSBY, Main st.

Bi Gelegraph.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

Matters on the Potomac. 6 BRASS CANNON FOUND

NARROW ESCAPE.

Confederate Officer Released. R. J. Scott, Consulate to Rio Janeiro

ROBS THE SEAMENS' FUND

Additional of the R. R. Accident. Many Killed and Wounded.

A Narrow Escape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- A dispatch from the Chain Bridge says Capt. Strong of the Wisconsin 2d regiment, had a narrow escape this morning. He was on picket duty three niles in front of our lines on the Virgini, side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge being mounted and in sdvance of his men

being mounted and in advance of his men. He was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six Rebels, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. Aftertaking him a short distance to the rear they demanded his pistols. Thicking this his only chance of escape, he drew a revolver, fired, and shot two of his captors.

Then putting spora to his borse he started for camp ou a full run. The remainder of the party fired on him, one built passing through his canteen, another through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth.—Nevertheless, he made his escape, and is in camp this afternoon, ready again to enter upon his da'y. Capt. Strong fought bravely at Buil Run. at Bull Run.

ly at Bull Run.

J. H. Gordon, the Rebel leader of the lower House of the Maryland Legislature, who was arrested some days since at the Relay House, was released from enstudy to-day. He took an suth of allegiance to the Government, promising to support the Government of the United States in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give, by letter or otherwise say idea or information to its eres. erwise, any idee or information to its ene

mies.

The accounts of Robt. J. Scott, Consulate to Rio Janeiro, are now before the fifth Auditor for examination. His successor, Mr. Porsons, writes that he found the Consulation of convention of value. Scott sulate swept of everything of valua. Scott even took \$800 of a fund for the relief of Brig. Gen. Burr, of California, has ar-

fived, and will soon be assigned a command. [Special to the New York Tribune.] A Swedish Officer.

B aren E Von Vageshonk, who distin-quished himself in the war of Holstein, as offered his sword to the Government, and brings letters from the King of Sweden recommending him to its favora ble consideration.

No Information of the Death of Jeff. Washington, Sept. 6.—Inquiries at the Governmental Departments by the reporter of the Associated Press has elicited only the fact that the Government is not in pos session of any reliable information of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is thought if such was the fact certain information would have reached this city via Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the rumors.

Purser Gallagher, of the Washington No. vy Yard, is a defaulter for \$200,000. It said he lost the largest part in lotteries.

Arrest of a Faro Dealer. Washington, Sept. 7.—The proprietor of a Faro bank was arrested yesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the navy, who is detained here in custody has been patronizing his establishment by large been patronizing his establishment by large dventures. The other gambling house principally on the avenue were closed early last night, probably from a fear that their business would be interrupted or susended by the Government.

All Quiet at Washington. Reports from various points on the Vir-ginia side of the Potomac represent that all was quiet during last night and this Our forces near Alex undria found 6 brass

6-pounder cannon yesterday, buried in the ground a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Ft. Ellsworth.

The Killed and Wounded at Platte Bridge.

Hupson, Mo., Sept. 6.—The following additional names of those killed and wounded at Little Platte Bridge, are taken from

ed at Little Platte Bridge, are taken from the St. Joseph Joursal of the 4th:

Dr. Herton, of Atchison, P. M. Borland,
Kansas City, and C. Fording, West Liberty,
Iowa, killed. Mr. Lockwood, St. Joseph,
Capt. Davis, Second Kansas Regiment,
and Mr. Martin, brakeman, severely
injured. J. W. Parker, T. C. Edwards,
Mr. Dentchman, St. Joseph, and C. Carpenter, U. S. Army, slightly wounded; a
man and woman known to be killed are
tet in the ruins, and four dead who belong yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Kansas and Iowa, who are not yet inden

There are not less than 60 wounded, with broken limbs and bruised and crushed bodies. All of them are being well cared

From the Charleston Squadron. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 6.—The steam frigate Roanoke, Commodore Pendegrast, has returned from the blockade of Charleston, having been relieved by the Wabash. The Roanoke brings no intelligence what-

The Quaker City is coaling for a cruise. Trying to Run the Blockade. The Confederate steamer is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has been preparing, and is said to carry a very heavy armament.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES. Rebels Near Arlington Hights.

Sunday to be Kept Holy!

More Military Appointments.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL!

The Confederates within three miles of Arlington Heights.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Rebels are now but five miles below, from the President's House, and three miles from Arlington Heights. At day light this morning, the relief guard of Federal troops was fired morning to be received back of the great troops. upon by a concerted body of the enemy near Hunter's Chapel, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At sun rise two companies of our troops were sent out to recon-noitre, and discovered that the Rebels had taken position at Ball's Cross Reads, and had thrown forward two regiments during the night. These regimets are now posted along a little creek, in the woods near Hunter's Chapel. They have four brass Hunter's Chapel. They have four brass howitzers, drawn by men, but have no other artillery. The Rebles are now digging rifle pits west of Hunter's Chapel.

The enemy's force on Munson's Hill is briskly engaged in drilling. Occasional shots are fired from the hill at the Federal pickets.

[Special to the N. Y. Poet.] Slaves Shot. Three slaves, who attempted to desert to the Federal lines, have been shot by the Rebels on Munson's Hill. The Baltimore rioters, of the 19th of April, are now on trial at Townsendstown, Maryland, but it is found difficult to prove a verdict of guilty.

a verdict of guilty.

The report of the narrow escape of Capt.

Remembering the Sabbath Day to Keep it Hely. Washington, Aug. 7.—The following order has just teen promulgated:

[GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Washington, Sept. 7, 1861,
The Major-General commanding desires
and requests, that in the future there may
be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath,
but the part of his commanding on the part of his command. We are fight-ng in a holy cause, and should endeavor o deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in case of an attack by the ene-my, or some other extreme military neces-sity, it is commended to commanding offi-cers that all work, shall be suspended on cers that all work, shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men, as far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the castomary inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decoram and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animals. More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and Battles is our exerted duty (Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, My. Gen. Commanding. S. Williams, Adj't. Gen.

S. WILLIAMS, Adj't. Gen. From Gen. Rosecran's Division. The War Department to day received a lispatch from Gen. Roscenus, in campicar Sultan, Virginia, dated the 6th, from which it is inferred that all is well with his

More Military Appointments. The President to-day made the following

The President to-day made the following military appointments:

Charles W. Thurston, of Indiana, Wills German, of Minniscota, and Datiel Batter the fild, to be Brigadier-Generals. John Clark, of Massachus tts, N. J. Sappingham, of Indiana, James N. Saunderson, of California, Joseph M. Lucus, of District of Columbia, Alexander M. Floyd, of Perma, Samuel Gamago, of California, J. M. Sherman, of New York, Brigamin P. Wasker, of Indiana, James P. Federicks, of New York, and E. T. Schenck, of Ohio, to be commissions of subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captains.

Generals Piliow and Polk in Ken-

Generals Piliow and Polk in Ken-CAIPO, Sept. 7.—Generals Pillow and

Ik are at Columbus, Ky., with 7,000 bels. Jeff Thompson is on the Mis-art side, directly opposite, with the bal-ce of the forces. 800 Federal troops left to-day to rein-bree Paducah, and another regiment fol-lows immediately.

Latest News on Fourth Page.

ARMY DRUMS AND FIFES. OF every dever pt'on and at very low prices, at wholesale and r. tail. Manufic urer of Drums and Mu iras Goods, and drwiz 23 Main st., bet, 2d and 3d.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS. FALLAN, French and English Strings, for all In-struments at low prices, who lessale and retail by audi dawid 223 Main street, b.t. 3d and ith.

SOUTHERN FLAGS! LARGE AND SMALL!

PLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT .: SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;

LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN Also, BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS.

Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. G. W. ROBERTSON GALEN'S BEAD DISPENSARY. Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of



A MEDICAL REPORT. doubts of their ph sical shilly to ther that state Sent to a ya address in as allow wrapter, or receipt of Ten Certs or four stamp. Those afflic of with any of the above Diseases be ore placing themselves under any treatment should first read this work, then they will have something to said them through the perill of they condition. Young Mon, especially, who are con-ci-ous of having hazarded their future harpiness by their diseases of a critic secret Harit, should not fill to peruse its pages, as is points out the mode of cure.

Syphilis, or Venereal Disease. Byphilis, or venereal Disease.

Hills it ease is one of the most dangerous with which manking are afficted. It is at first a mere plunde or sere on the nents but if negrected or hadly treated, the poison subso bed into the system, and breaks cut allover the body, which becomes a mass of size an corruption. It often extracts to tectroat mouth and new, det cying his and preying on the body, even after death! It mas lurk in the system for year, causing sortness, pales in the bate, aching of the bones. So,, and it, ally break out in it worst forms.

Patients afflicted with this disease in any of its stages or a bo may have context of disorrhea, or any other rivare disease, by applying to this Dispension, may be CUBER her and the second. any other riva's disc we, by applying to this Dis-pensary, may be CURED far LIFE as sound a ever, by mears of our new system of treatres and efficient v. getable remedies. In se especial y, who are afflicted with bit me.curial and chronic c.ns i utional discass, should avail themselves of a course of treatment.

Important to Females!



One department of our Dis

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Lucorrhea or "Whites," Integrals Painful and Suppressed Menstraation, Nervous and General Debitty, Diseases of the Womb, B. rrenness &c., too otten nearlicted from a false delicacy, Consultations, and examination for sale.

DR. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irretu'ar ties, &c. Married ladies in certain sit attons should not use them, as they would cause Miscarkinas. Price 41 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALN'S PIEVENNTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barr-n who desire children arranged upon physiological and chamical principles, warrant-in not to injur the health. The Freven ive which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under soal on the receit of the Price—Two Dollars.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sindleg a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blanc Chart com a ning a list of questions our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curi sity.

Those desiring to consult us personally on sny of the above diseases, will find us at the Office—Ac. 314 Fifth street betwee Market and Jefferson from 5to 1A M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Persons merely wishing to procure Books, Pills, or Preventives, can call at any time.

Alternaced—as private and confidential. Remember the name and number.

Direct at letters to Books, Pills, or Preventives, can call at any time.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, 52 d.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA
LCANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, rurchased the entire
stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtu es of WM, s,
glinkatd. No, 498 Main street, fourth door west
of Fourth, Lonisville, Ky, it is my purpose to keep
a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, meanifactured
by this Company, constantly on band at wh lesale
and ret il, and of which will be guaranteed to be
equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oil manufactured
in the country.

our oil is manufactured from p re Cannel Ccal, our oil is manufactured from p re Cannel Ccal, an inone other will be offered to our customers, an inone char will be offered to our customers. In a few days w s.w. be prepared to fit orders for LIBELYA. 11 G OHA of as good q. a.ity as any in the country, at from 25 to 8 cents per gilon.

H. CRAW-O-O (formerly in the empey of Wan. P. Simrall) will conduct the bus ness of the house for ms, and letters addressed to him or the und raigned at lou sville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HOUGE.

Treasurer K. C. C, M. and Oil Manuf The report of the narrow escape of Capt.
Strong, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, from an attack by the Rebels is confirmed. After he was taken, Capt. Strong
shot three of his captors with his revolver,

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY
PENITENTIARY Split-bottomed Chairs and
have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON.
Wallstreet,

Special Motices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

also that Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York. the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be free from deleterious fagretients, as well as a splendid dye, instanta neous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO. No. 6 Az or House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

PHOTE. TIME-SINE INOHALALES. PROTOGRAPES AMBROTVERS GVITERA SHEELS -E35.44 GRAPHS 475

Educational.

Louisville Collegiate Institute. THE Second Scholastic year will open on MON Day, the 9th September, in the School building on Prof Schook's property near the northwes section With a view to accommodate its to the flues, the Tuition Fees per quarte (ve of Myd en Language, will be:

the Academic Bearment. \$12.50
the Co legiste Department. \$12.50
to be applied to advance at the beginning our to.

By ord r of the Trustees and Faculty.

STUART ROBINSON, President. N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of Angust, instruct rupils prerating to enter the class as of the College, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging erch pupil \$5 and dotawalds pt9

Beliewood Ferrale Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in a needion with the Rev. M. M.

Franks and Lady, to open an Thursday, the 19th
O Sentemb risert a Select School for Gris a d
Young Ladies, at my country residence near Probad
Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfert Railroad,
welve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, to horsemer's land useful, usually targht in
seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught by
us. The course of instruction will be divided
into three departments extending through three
years. The site of the Institution is in a beautiful
grove on a commanding eminence, overlooking the
railroad on the one idle and the country road on the
other, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is
bigh, dry and heatiful, and commands once of the
most charming landscapes in the tate. The buildings are all new, havins been erected within the
past year, and after the most approved style of
movern architecture. Which half a mile is the
Forest Academy, a Boarding School for Boy, of
high reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McClowy.
Faren's who may wish their sons and dauguters
situated near to each other, can have the privilege
of doins so in one of the most health, miveling
the vice are the cach other, can have the privilege
of doins so in one of the most health, mivele are
three churches within a mile, at one of which he
monthseach.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights,
and Thi ion full the additional and the search of the can't and the called the ca Bellewood Female Seminary.

The year will be divided into two sections of five months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Toi ion in all the odinery branches, will be \$100 for ten months. For Tuition alone, \$15, \$20 and \$34 persession of five months, according to the stand ng of the pupil.

A payment of one haif in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise. han a second agreement otherwise.

Auxic on the Piano, per session of five months, \$25

French and G-rman.

French and G-rman. 10
Painting and G-rman. 10
Painting and Drawing. 10
Painting and Drawing. 11
The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fisher, and the d-partment of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male College. As but a limited number of pupils will be taken, it is desirable that those who wish to have the r daughters doughted away from the din, dust temptations and excitements of cities and towns should apply to the undersigned above.

Inastruch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country, I beg leave to append an extract from a letter from the President of the Westminister College, located in Ruiton Mo. is which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for six years past and which has been suspended on account of the war and bern in the immediate seat of hostilities. President Laws writes: "Mr. Fisher has been our Prefessor of Letin for six years, and if Westminister ever needs a man in bis department again, he will be scucht for from the ends of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin furnity, and criffs his boys to do the same, and is the only man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amiable and mild and se tlemasty, and yet one of the most vucces fold as plinarians thave ever known, being exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class. He is p sitonately fond of teach Painting and Drawing.

ar, and Coristian of is pure and acter as ever dived.' as who wish to send their daughters to this sol will please addre a the understaned at Lou-limmediately. svill , immediately. August 1, 1861. - au2 d3ta v6w&w6 FOREST A CADEMY.

BY B. H. M'COWN, WILL begin its next so sion the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, emoracine such practical branches as Book keeping. Surveying, &c., for ten months, Induhence in regard to payments will be allowed, when need regard to payments will be allowed. hen needed. Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy the highest order, the 13th September, within M atle.
The same teachers will give instruction in both teademies, when desired, in Music and French.
Address me. at O Bannon's P. O.. Jefferson co.

Miller & Moore's KENTUCKY CIDER MILL

THIT is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Clifer and Wine Mills yet introduced; work much easier and grates the apples much finer than any oher made, is nexter and better arranged and all averag about 5 bbls of cider per day.

In ordering, be particular to state "MILLER & MOORE," MOGRE'S."
PRICE—at the factory, \$25 Cash.
MILLER & MGORE.
(Successors to Mider, Wingate & Co.)
Manufactur rs, Louisville, Ky-

-ALSO-TWC and FOUR HORSE LEVER POWERS and ONE and TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN POW-ERS, THRESMERS and SEPERATORS. SANDFORD'S No. 1 and 2 STRAW CUFFERS. Manufactu. ed and for sale by MILLER & MOORE, (Susce sors to Miller, Wingate & Co.) Corner 9th and Jefferson streets, au50 d&wiot

FRESH IMPORTATION DRY GOODS

they are selling EXCLUSIVED.
figures.
They respectfully lovite merchants visiting this market to call and examine the stock before buying.

JAMES TRABUE & CO.,
608 Main st, opposite the Lovisville Hotel.

DR. HALL'S LOUISVILLE MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital



Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Parls,

Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz. Syphilis, Genorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Uicers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional syphilis, Disease of the Kidners, &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal consulaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common coid or simple fever; and, while insunificient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cares are constantly being affected at this Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—
Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS article of medicine intended for the exclusive of females has everyet been introduced that series neck universal satisfaction as the Ameri-Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all ses of Wenstral 'betruction, Irregularities, &c., a sure and asferemedy. Price per mail@and one tizes sizes. g aenology a user, only address.
Medicinessent to any address.
For Odice No. 16 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. L. HALL, M. D.

MUSIC TEACHER. A SOUTSERN Gentleman competent to teach 12 Fiaro, Guitar Haro, Meloceon, Violin, Flute, &c., and the set of Vocalis tion, ceires a siscation either in a School, or in private families.

Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, Louisville, &c.

Edurational.

Presbyterian Female chool. W. H.L. commence Manday, So t. Sch. under the charge o Prof. B uton assisted by Mass Ben-nett, Mas Hore, and Mrs Barton, the Board Trustess can recommend it to the rateouse of the mablic.

A. A. GORDON, Chr. DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE, NEAR HARRODSBURG, KY.

NEAR HARRODSSURG, KY.

THE South Annu'l Session of this It stitution
will commence on the tried M mday in September next, on er the draction of our former
loard of Officers. Our friends
that the natival trades will not in the reast call
of the attention or diminish the reast call
for the tention or diminish the reast call
and, we truet, surcessfully belond.
Every arrans ment has bee made to the one great nursue that he call the most
liberal manner for the dom stic confert and general intervenest of our Pup is Wille our terms
remain nomi ally the same, set, my ew of the financial man as ascets of the cunity, we are
willing in west cases to suspend the rule of payment ha advance, and wat for the set ment of We hope, by stricter economy in the neidental enders the young lantes, with the co-operation of the ir parents, to aid in reducing the ordinary cost of an education.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Address C. E. & JNO. AUG WILLIAMS, an 'd m'

Ken ucky School of Medecine. Ken ucky serious of the TWELFTH REGULAR SESS ON OF THE Letter on will commende on the first March of the Comment of the Commen A Listitution will commend on the first Manday of November and continue until the Letters will be given in fact bet. For for the enth of the course, \$105. For for the third manifolds of the course, \$105. For for the third manifolds of the course, \$105. For for the third manifolds of the course, \$105.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE W. E. the Trus ces. have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON.

ARD and his daughter have taken charges of this lastitution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient tractors, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for the mall floeral put onage. The maxt session will commonce ancurs 26th, est.

For Board, Tuillon, ac for the scholastic year or sersion of ten month, \$120.

Tuillon for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. Tublen for day scholars the same as necessor, barged.
No pupil will be received for less than a corsion, unless by special arrenment, and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted liness.
C. M. MATHEWS, Pres of the Beard.
I. N. WERR,
WM. A PERRY,
W. S. PRVOR,
THOS. RODMAY.
anto 41m

Grace Church Female School.

MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR. THE Ninth Se sion of this School will commence on the 9 h Semptember, 1861. Inquire of the Principals at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Chure, on Gray street, near Preston. FEMALE ACADEMY

OF THE Ursulines, In Louisville, Ky.

On Chestnut street, near Shelby. On Chesthut street, near Sheady.

The branches taught in this Institution are—
Re-ding Writing, Ari hacetic, English Grammar, Geographs, with the use of Maps and Globers History, Modern and Ancient: Rhetoric and Composition. Botany and Natural History the English, German and French Languages. Needle-Work; plain and fancy Marking. Lace and Bead-Work; brawing and Painting in water colors. Crayon Drawing; Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Board, Washing Lodeling, &c., with Tuition in the branches, viz. Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and ferammer, per Music on P ano, with use of instrument. Duties in French and the property of the pr fancy Needle-Work. 2 00
fo make all kinds of Flowers, ten days. 2 00
CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

2. No boarders will be received for a shorter term than one session.
3. No deduction for a sence except from sickness.

4. Boarders must be furnished by parents with
decent clothing books and stationery, or deposit
money in the hands of the Superior for that purmoney in the names of the state of two sessions pose.

5. The scholastic year's divided into two sessions—the first commencing the ist of September and terminating the ist of February the second terminating the lat of July Puris will be received at any time of the year, but they would find it greatly any time of the year, but they would find it greatly any time of the year.

1. Payments must be made semi-annually, in ad-

heir a tvantage to en'er early in a session.
In order to prevent all improper corresponde, e. the letters of the pupils will be subject to inceion. ence, the letters of the pupits will be subject to inspection.

7. The religious opinions of pupits shall not be influenced. However, uniformity and good order require their attendance at m raing and evenin: pr yer and religious exercises on Sundays.

4. Day scholars of every age are received in this chool Terms for one session \$0.0 in advance.

2. Publicass letters to be addressed to R. v. LE ANDEL STREBER. Pastor of \$5. Martin's Church. Shelby street, or to Mother Superior *ALESIE audi dim

Presbyterian Female School. WHE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTON. an's distawim Chairman of Board of Trustees LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

JAMES MCBURNIE respectfully announces to his cit patrons on 'the p bile, that he has taken charge of this mstitution, and will begin its next's sion on the first Monday in reptramber.

The course of instruct n will be trorough and complete and special attentio directed to prepare boys for business and commercial surmits.

A few pupils can'te tee into his family to board, For Board, Tuttion, &c. 2000 for ten months.

The School y-are will be divided into two assisting of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further par inclure, address aulb dim JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies. WILL begin its next session on the 10th of Sep-tember. For circulars or further infurma-tion, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT, aui2 dim. St. Mathews. Jefferson co., Ky.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON, Will resume her School for Girls and Boys, on Monda, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors north of Ch stunt eastside. Terms—made known or application. au22 d2m Masonic University.

LAGRANGE, KY.

THE ensuir gress! n of this Institution will open on Wednesday Reptember 4th, 1851.

The Presid nt will take ten boarders in his family, Early applications necessary. Address au23 daw JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Fres't. Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIES will e resumed in this Institution on the first Mo day i reprember. Payment is invariable required in advance.

Louisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING, MISS CORNELIA S. PERING, Walnut street, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1881.

No. 2,

MASONIC BUILDINGS. HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTS, AND HAS IN STORE, AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, A FULL STOCK OF Plaid Linseys; Canton Flannel;

Bleached Cottons; Do Sheetings, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4, do 10-4 and 12-4, Irish Linen; Shawls, Hosiery, &c.; Also a large stock of Fall and Winter Medium

J. T. BERRY. Jefferson street, bet, 4th and 5th. Second door from 4th. CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

WE are making a plain substantial Mill, for either hand or harse power. It has no con-wheels or searing fany kind. The grinding cylin-des is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a turnbling shaff of a sweep horse power is at-tached without expense. Price at factory, 250 Discount to dealors.
A. H. Pa TOH & CO.
Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson

GARTER & BUCHANAN,

Garden and Grass Seeds. And Masufacturers Agricultural Implements

Dress Goods, which will be sold Low t close

been so bad as to arrest all military operations. The enemy were strongly posted at Stainaker's about twelve miles from the Va ley Mountair, and between that station and Huttonsville. Skirmishes occurred overy day between the pickets, and our men had taken a number of prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 4th The victory of Gen. Floyd is brilliant

and cheering. The small force under his command rendered a great bag e impossible; but it is a perfect affair of its kind, and breaks the spell of our misfortunes in

Western Vi-gmia, One hundred prisoners from that combat at Cross Lanes reached Richmond on yesenty corpses were counted on the field, and the retreat of the enemy was a disorderly rout, in which they outran every thing, their sums and baggage included.— Although Gen. Floyd has passed his dis-tinguished life in civic employment, no one who knew im could donot his success at the head of an army. To a far seeing and rapid intelligence, to great faculties for arrangement and administration, he united a bold and daring character, and a temper not to be thrown from its balance by unexpected events.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD DISASTERS .- The St. Louis papers of Saturday have some particulars of the late terrible railroad disaster, reported by telegraph, from which we subjoin the following paragraphs:

After doing all that it was possible to accomplish for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hoger, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph, a distance of nine miles, for medical and other assitance. Mr. H walked five miles of the way, when the formula hand on which he when he found a hand-car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey. Two hundred yards west of the bridge, he discovered a heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the treatle work over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it, or could not be easily extinguished.

Arrived at St. Joseph Mr. Hager pro-

ceeded at once to the express and postofi-ces, and soon the alarm was spread throughout the city. Al hough it was at on out the city. Al hough it was at one o'clock at night, seventy five men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, had quickly volunteered their services to go to the relief of the sufferers. A locometive was promptly fired up and at half past three o'clock, the train compris ing, three flat cars and a passenger coach was at the scene of the accident, with blankets, sheets and every other article that might be of use. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck and were lying on the banks and upon a sand-bar in the river.

The depot of the Kansas Lincoln troops at Shellina, by Martin Gwin, with the State forces on the same line of railroad, may have some bearing upon the railroad disaster. The reports received, however, do not indicate who were the perpetrators,

We learn that a majority of the committee appointed by the Senate to prcceed to the lower part of the State and inquire into the facts relating to the introduction of troops therein have determined to await further instructions before proceeding on their mission. They are satisfied by information received here that Paducah is occupied by Federal troops, and Columbus and Hickman by Confederate tel and Cave Company in Edmonson countroops, in both cases by order of their respective Governments; and hence deem unnecessary to proceed further.

Notwithstanding the general order from McClellan Napoleon, promulgated by telegraph, that no "fighting, movements," or other outrages or labors, should be made by Lincoln soldiers on the Sabbath day, it was palpably violated by the recruits over at Camp Joe Holt Sunday morning. They were distinctly seen parading and marching from their camp to the Jeffersonville ferry landing, and back again.

We heard that the regiment turned out to meet and escort to camp the new Colonel that Lincoln has put over them, W. O. Whitaker, of Shelby.

The Lincolnities in this latitude, the Government contractors, and the Black Republican papers North, are out in full chorns, like a pack of hounds in the chase, with the cry that the Rebels have commenced the invasion of the soil'of Kentucky, &c. That is the pretext to be used to have Kentucky occupied by Lincoln soldiers, and have the war brought to our own doors. These assertions are false, and intended to deceive their readers, and they know it. The truth must be suppressed is the Lincoln war cry.

Gen. Johnston at Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Union and American. RICHMOND, Sept. 5 .- Gen. ALBERT SID-MEY JOHNSON has arrived here. He is the senior General in the Confederate States Army, and it is expected will be assigned duty at Manassas.

W. F. Beacher, Chief of the Detec tive Force of Nashville, Tennessee, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Frankfort, with a requisition from Governor Harris on Governor Magoffin for one F. Felix, who is incarcerated in jail on the charge of stealing \$813 from Nashville, Tennessee. Felix was committed to jail yesterday by Judge Johnston.

Burning of the Pensacola Dry Dock MORILE, Sept. 4 .- The immense floating dry dock stationed for some months past in the channel between Fort Barraneas and Fort Pickens, was totally consumed yesterday morning. It is not known here whether it was set on fire by the enemy or by our own troops.

The St. Louis papers of Saturde have rumors of the gradual approaches of General's McCullough, Price, and Hardee with their forces to the State Capital. That is refuting their previous statements that the Southern forces had retreated to

No Mone Horses -It is stated that the War Department has given orders for horses to parties in Kentucky, Virginia, Missourl, Maryland and Delaware, and as an immense supply is expected, no further anthority to purchase will be given.

A special train left for Frankfort last evening at 3 o'clock, conveying several members of the Legislature, and also Dr. Fowlkes, late President of the Pacific Railroad, and R. Topp, from Memphis, who, it is said, have business with the Governor about the movements of troops.

The Frankfort Yeoman, of Saturday, understands that the visit of Gen. Robert Anderson, of the Federal army, to that city is purely social, and not in his official

An advertisement in the Liverpool papers states that on the reopening of the port of Charleston, three first class steam screw ships will be dispatched for that port, taking freight and passengers for all the Southern and Western States.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.] FRANKPORT, Sept. 7, 1861. SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following res-Resolved, That the special committee of the Econom. That the special committee of the center raised for the purpose of considering he reported occupation of Hickman and other olasts in Kentucky by Confederate troops, ake into consideration the occupation of adacahased other places in Kentucky by the featural authorities, and report thereon, when he true State of the case shall have been assertioned.

Mr. CISSELL of red the following acadment, which was accepted by Mr. ohoson wiz:

That the Speaker appoint three members of the Senate to visit Sorthera Kentucky; who re directed to obtain all the facts they can in ference to the recent occupation of Kentucky oil by Confederate and Ecderal forces, and reort in writing at as early a day as practicable. Considerable discussion arese out of the

Considerable discussion arose out of the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amendeded was then adopted, and Messrs. Johnson, Read and T. F. Marshall appointed in accordance with the resolution.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to apportion Congressional representation in this State.

his State. Leave was granted to bring in the follow ing bills, which were appropriately referred,

Mr. WALTON-A bill to amend the execution laws in relation to mechanics.

Mr. CHAMBERS—A bill to preserve and maintain the peace and quiet of the people of Kentucky

Mr. GLENN-A bill further to protect the rights of married women.

Mr. READ—A bill to regulate and define ne duties of notary publics.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill to alter the mode

f raising county revenue Mr. CHAMBERS—A bill to change and fix the time of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly, and to fix the pay and mileage of its members and officers.

Mr. CISSELL—A bill to amend Sec. 8,
Art. 25, Revised Statutes, title, "Injury to

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1861. Prayer by the Rev. WM. McD. ABBETT The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS Were presented by Messes. ANDREWS, HEETER, CHANDLER (2.) MATHEW-SON, LINDSEY, UNDERWOOD, IRE-LAND (2.) and EWING, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED. Mr. J. R. THOMAS-A bill for the bene fit of G. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Ma rion county, and his securities; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the same on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

mext, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill for the benefit of Lilly H. Snow, of Madison county: passed.

Mr. GILBERT—A bill to incorporate Birmingham Lodge, No. 299, Free and Accepted Masons: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Marshall county court to change a State road -A bill to amend the charter of

Benton, in Marshall county: passed,
Mr. M. YOUNG-A bill to charter a
Female College in Henderson county: passed. Same-A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 45, in Henderson county passed.

HOUSE RESOLUTION AMENDED IN SENATE. The House took up the resolution from the House, allowing pay to excluded Sena-tors, which had been amended in the Sen-ate by inserting the name of the Senators excluded: amendment concurred in. LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG-A bill to amend the aw in relation to pleadings in equity and Same-A bill for the benefit of the Mar

Same-A bill defining the duties Edmonson county judge.

Mr. JOHNS-A bill in relation to the county lines of Boyd and Lawrence.
Same—A bill for the benefit of John Jones.

Same-A bill for the benefit of the per sonal representative of John McDyer de Mr. WEBSTER-A bill for the protect tion of small birds and game in Campbell and adjoining counties.

Mr. MATHEWSON-A bill to authorize

the change of a State road in Calloway -A bill to incorporate the Murray Cemetery Company.

M. ENGLAND-A bill to change the

line between the counties of Rowan and Carter. Same-A'bill for the benefit of Owen Me

Glone, of Carter county.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill to amend the Re vised Statutes. Same—A bill to amend chapter 37, Re-Nsed Statutes.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 37, Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.

Mr. CURTIS—A bill for the benefit of J.

W. Forbes.
Mr. ELLIOTT—A bill for the benefit of James and Edwin Trimble, of Floyd

county. -A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Floyd county.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—A bill to incorporate Baltimore Lodge. No. 361, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. IRELAND—A bill for the benefit of Odd Fellows' Hall Company.
Same—A bill in relation to the road law

of Greenup county.

Mr. RANKIN-A bill to amend the Civ il Code of Practice.

Mr. POWELL—A bill for the benefit of
John McGeorge, late sheriff of Harlan

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jonathan Smith, late sheriff of Harlan county.
Same—A bill for the benefit of Jonathan
Lewis and others.
Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Wilderness turn-pike road in Knox county.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—A bill regulat-

ecember term.

Same—A bill regulating the sale of arient spirits on election days.

Mr. RICKETTS—A bill to amend the

ommon school laws.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS—A bill for the ben-Mr. GIBSON—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Marshal of Hartford,

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following reolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and
Means be instructed to inquire and report what
legislation if any, is necessary, in regard to the
collection and payment into the Treasury of
the State revenue by the several sheriffs of the

Mr. SPARKS offered the following reso Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this house be directed to procure and suspend from he dome of the Capitol a National flag, during he sitting of the Legislature.

the dome of the Capitol a National flag, during the sitting of the Legislature.

The question being taken, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:
Yeas—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner,) Messrs. Aller, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beeman, Blue, Wm. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Gochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Desha, Downing, Edmunds, England, Finley, Gabbert, Gardner, Gibson, Griffith, Hampton, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Henry, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lindsey, Liseosby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapler, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—76.

Nays—Messrs, Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Coffee, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Garriott, Gilbert, Johnson, King, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—20.

Mr. DESHA offered the following resolution:

Recoived, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be and he is authorized and directed to cause to be erected on the dome of the Capitol the flag of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS offered the following amendment, viz: Amend by requiring the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," to be inscribed

on said flag.
After considerable discussion, the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. TAYLOR offered the following reso ntion, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Ac

counts be requested to communicate to this House what pertian of the public revenue-dis-the State for the year 1860 remains uncollected the sheriffs or counties that have failed to pay, f there are any such; and what steps have been aken to collect or secure the same. Mr. BURNS offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table

rescrition, which ties one say on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That to save our people from the horrors of civil war, and to preserve peace in our beloved Commonwealth, it is necessary to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky inviolate; that no encampanent or assemblage of the soldiers of either beligerent should be permitted upon Kentucky soil; and that these and all other acts, in violation of the neutralizy of Kentucky, come from whatever currier they may, should be resisted by the power of the State, if necessary to the maintenance of this neutral position.

And then the House adjourned.

A Visit to Floyd's Outposts.

[Correspondence of the Gleveland Herald.] GAULEY BRIDGE, Aug. 31. I sent you a dispatch yesterday evening telling you of the safety of all the commis-sioned officers of the regiment, save Cap tain Dyer, known to be killed, Captain Shurtliff, known to bea prisoner, and Lieutenants Wileox and Lockwood missing. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you the names of the privates and non-commissioned officers killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. But this cannot be done till we hear more fully from Major Case ment concerning the men with him, ove four hundred, at Charleston, thirty-eight miles below us. The only way, even then, that we could approximate to a correct list would be to give the names of all who have escaped, those with him and those with us. One of the objects I aimed to course under the flag of true the objects. eure under the flag of truce, the other day, was information upon this very thing, for the sake mainly of the relatives and friends of those we have last. I did not succeed. But the history of the attempt may interest them and your readers generally. After riding 18 miles, the last seven keeping our flag constantly displayed, we came to their first picket, a strong cavalry the, seven miles this side Cross Lunce. We were received civilly, and stated our business, showing the commission we had from Col. Tyler. The officer in command said he had no an hority to peimit us to pars, but kindly offered to send for foformation to the next picket, two miles further to the best product. ther on at the Ford over Peters Creek where Col. Finny was. We were two hours there, and allowed full liberty to

walk about as we pleased. There we found five of our men, who had just been taken, all from Cleveland but one, viz: Frank Williams, Andrew Scovill, (whose brother is here, wounded in the hip,) a Mr. Burt, a Mr. Bandell, and one whose pages I do not remember a German. name I do not remember, a German. Poer fellows, weary and hungry, they had come in from the woods to get something to eat, and were captured. I could sym-patuize especially with Williams, as he has a wife and two children. The brave fellow had but little to say, but I saw that a word would bring the tears into his eyes. Before we left we saw them seated at a bountiful able which their capters had kindly provided for them; and we saw

that in all other respects they were kindly and respectfully treated.

After a delay of two hours, word came that we could proceed to the next encamp ment. A squad of cavalry took us in charge, blind-folding us and leading our In this fashion we rode two miles. At the ford we were received by Col. Fin-ny in a closed room, and the bandages taken from our eyes. We found the Colo-nel a courteous gentleman of Esstern Virginia, and were informed by him that our dead had already been decently buried, with the exception of Capt. Dyer, who had been recognized on the battle field before he was quite dead by Major Themburg, of their army, who had served with him in Mexico, whose body they were intending to send down to us under a flag of truce, to be ferwarded to his friends, (it has not been done, however,) and that our wounded were receiving the care of their most skillful surgeous. I then asked for Dr. skillful surgeors. I then asked for Dr. Cushing and myself the privilege of visiting our wounded and prisoners, to see them, and to receive messages from them to their friends. He replied that Gen. Floyd's orders were that no one should

pass from us beyond that point, but added that if we were willing to remain where we were till an answer could be received. he would send a messenger to the General with our request. We told him we were, I then a dressed to Gen. Floyd the follow-PETER CREEK, Aug. 27, 1831.

PITER CREEK, Aug. 27, 1851.

Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd: General: I am here under a flag of truce, with Dr. Cushing of the 7th Regiment, O. V. M., to look after our dead and wounded in the late battle at Cross Lanes. We are informed by Col. Finny, as we knew we would be, that our dead have been decently buried, and that our wounded are re-ceiving the skillful attention of the gentlemen of your medical staff. Here, then, our mission might end. But, General, the Seventh Regiment is mainly composed of men from and in the vicinity of Cleveland, and as we both expect to return thereshortly on furloughs, for the sake of the rela-tives and friends of the wounded and pris-oners, we very much wish to see them and be bearers of any message they may wish to send. If, therefore, under our flag of truce, you will permit us to do so, we will accept it as a very high favor, and we promise you on our honors as gentlemen, to take no advantage of it prejudicial to

Respectfully, your ob'dt serv't FREDERICK T. BROWN, Charla n of the Seventh, Minister in Presbyterian Church, O S. To this note, some five hours after, I re

ceived the following reply:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA,) Rev. Frederick T. Brown, Chaplain of Seventa Regiment, Onio Volunteers: Dear Str. Your note requesting to be permitted to visit the prisoners and wounded at present in my charge, of the Seventh regiment, O. V., and conveying information of them has been received. In reply I have to say that in this, as in all other cases, the dead shall not be neglected by me. Your dead have all been decently interred. Your prisoners are and shall be me. Your dead have all been decently interred. Your prisoners are and shail be humanely and kindly treated—shall not be the recipients of any indignity by language or otherwise. Your wounded are beyond Gauley river, and under the treatment of my best surgeons. Your request to visit them I cannot concede, persuaded to do so would be attended with some risd of detriment to the service in which I am engaged. I regret then that my sense of duty prompts me to adopt a course which under other circumstances would afford me a pleasure, and which may I fear seem ungracicus. Permit me to add that one of the Captains of your regiment is here and already done, to visit the prisoners and wounded and give them his personal at-

tention.
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brig. Gen.Commanding Army of Kanawha. Of course 1 othing ur.h reou'd be done. I will only add that woite wating for this note, I—I say "I," for Dr. Cushing was in one of his sileat moods—had long conversations with Co. Finny and Maj rill cunsel, stions with Co. Finny and Maj r. Hounsel, on a valiety of topics, not ignoid g the one great topic at issue, and found them both most accomplished, cultivated and courteous gentlemen. Before the note came in it grew dark, when Col. Finny took us to his headquarters, two miles further up toward Cross Lines, without having us blind-folded. There he gave us a sumptuous supper, and lodged us till 3 o'clock A. M., when we were sent out of the lines back, not blind-folded. I must also say that in all our intercourse with the Rebel officers and men, I did not hear one abusive or taunting word. We could one abusive or taunting word. We could not have been treated with more kindness or consideration.

The messenger is just leaving.
Yours truly,
FREDERICK T. BROWN.

Latest from North Carolina. GOLDSBORO', N. C., Sept. 4, 8 P. M.—All quiet here now. There are no signs nor expectation of an attack by the enemy, Preparations are being vigorously pushed forwad to receive him if he should attempt to gain a foothold upon the main land.—[Correspondence Charleston MerKiver Antelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING...... SEPTEMBER 9 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY

For Particulars ses Steamboat Advertisements MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson

ARRIVALS, September 7. fajor Anderson, Cin; Dove. Ky river; DEPARTURES. Major Anderson, Cin; Dove, Ky river; Grey Eagle Henderson; Diligent, Troy; ARRIVALS. September 8. erior, Civ: Poland, Cin; Maclay, St Louis.

DEPARTURES. Innerior. Cin: V I Maclay, Cin; Poland, Evansy

THE RIVER is steadily folling, with scart our feet water in the canal. The weather is clear and rather cool, indicating the near approach of frest.
Tee river at Cincinnati Saturday was still falling, and it was also falling at Pitts. ourg, with quite a fleet of boats aground between the two points. The St. ! ouis papers of Saturday have

the following river report:
The river is still rising. It is 8 feet above ow water mark. The upper rivers are rising slowly. Heavy ains have occurred through the upper comw water mark. y. The Illinois river is reported low-30 inches

In the channel below Pe. ria
In the Channel below Pe. ria
In the Upper Mississippi there is 4 feet on
the Upper and 20 inches on the Lower Rapids.
In the Missouri river there is 4 feet in the
thannel from Leavenworth down. HENDERSON MAIL PACKET .- The Comnercial, the lightest side-wheel craft affoat mercial, the lightest side-wheel craft affoot, Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Herderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, and takes passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business.

The Hetty Gilmore is the regular packet to-day for Evansville and way places. She starts at 5 o'clock taking freight and rassengers to all way places, and the clerk, Harry McDougall, will be found polite and attentive to all ttentive to all.

CLIPPER HENDERSON PACKET .- The swift side wheel packet Eugene, Capt. Henderson trade, stopping at all way points as heretofore. She leaves Monday, and Friday evenings.

FOR CAIRO.-The Masonic Gem, Capt Bates, a good light boat is advessised for Cairo, and all way places to-morrow morn-ing. She is at Portland. The New Orleans Delta of the 3d has the

following:
We learn from a private letter that Red River had risen ten inches at Alexandria, and was still swelling on Thursday last. The W. N. Johnson hauled over the Falls the day before and started for Shreveport.

The Louis d'Or and Prince of Wales are re

The Memphis appeal of Friday The river has gone down a foot. The Grand Duke left for New Orleans

The Grand Duke left for New Orl-ans.
The Bracelet was towed to the wharf and left
or up stream.
The Notrebe will go out to-morrow for Vicksourg in place of the Victoria.
The Little Rock is up for New Orleans.
The Lizzle Simmons is due from New Orcans.

leans.

The Alonzo Child arrived from New Orleans last night; she had on board the Askew Grays, from New Orleans, and the Southern Defenders, from Arkansas, a number of packages for railroad re-shipment, 336 sacks salt, 480 barrels of sugar, fifteen barrels of lemons, eighty bales of blankets, and one bale of socks.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Imbracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior— 45 boxes starch, Abner Cooper—50 boxes starch, Lichten & co—10 bbls sugar, consignees— 120 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—50 bbls whisky, Nock, Wicks & Co—30 bags coffee, John Terry & Co—24 bags coffee, Marshal Halbert & Co—12 boxes tin, consignees—8 bags coffee, Hibbitt & Son—13 boxes tin, Hoyt, Barbour & Co—65 boxes liquor, Weller & Co—33 bbls whisky, for Dorn & Hughes—60 boxes starch, Dupont & Co—28 casks bacon, 37 packages butter, 20 packages beer, 4 hids tobacco, 1 bale twine—12 boxs hats, 47 boxes drygoods, 39 bundles gas pipe,44 bales sheetings, 91 bags onions, 103 packages merchandise, consignees—
CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—120

merchandise, consignees—

UNCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—120 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—125 boxes starch, Cornwall & Bro—17 bbls whisky, Joan Snyder & co—10 kegs lard, 10 bbls pork, consignees—30 bbls whisky, Dorn & Hughes—166 bags ontons, Carter & Buchanan—112 packages butter, 41 casks bacon, 30 boxes do, 67 boxes boots and shoes, 103 packages dry goods, 81 packages beer 108 packages sundries, consignees—

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per steamer Dove—1250 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford— and 2 packages furniture, Harlan—6 hhds tobacco, to Spratt, Boarn & co—

The New York Times, of the 5th. mid all its smatterings of news, and rumors, facts and fiction, admits the great demoralization of officers and men, the bickerings of State and Government officials, the hard work to bring forward re cruits, the dismissal and cashiering of offlcers, including the mutiny of nearly 500 in one regiment, and the court martialing of both militia and officers, &c. In addition we copy the following from its Washington dispatch by which it will be seen that the infamous proclamation of Fremont is fully indorsed by the Lincoln Cabinet, and that the bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is complaining of being virtually kicked out

of his office by the military dictator: Washington, Sept. 4.
The proclamation of Gen. Fremont is still the subject of much comment. The Government had not given instructions for any such declaration, nor was it known here that such was to be made. But, nev-ertheless, there is not one member of the Cabinet who does not approve and sustain

the principles declared by Gen. Fremont. MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is here to re monstrate against the extension of martial law over the entire Stare, and to speak for the restoration of the Provisional Government, of which he is the Chief Executive, but he will be unable to induce any change. The President is determined to induce energy and firmness in commanders by sustaining them in such measures as they may deem necessary to insure success and he will take no step backward.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION .- That in cendiary sheet, the St. Louis Democrat. the editor of which deserves the hangman's noose, in an editorial, under the head of a "way to peace," in its issue of last Thursday, deliberately makes the annexed infamous proposition. Are the volunteers of the North ready to follow the behests of this would-be Nero of the press? He wants to utterly "DESOLATE MISSOURI, AND LEAVE HER WITHOUT AN INHABITANT:"

The Southern Confederacy has not the stake here that the Federal Government has. Missouri is both the key to the vallies of the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio, and the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Under no conlantic to the Pacific States. Under no consideration whatever will the people of the free States even consent that Missouri shall abide under any common Government than their own. If necessary to her re-tention, they will desolate her utterly, and leave her without an inhabitant.

THE BLOCKADE OF EAST FLORIDA .- A passenger from East Florida, with whom we conversed yesterday, informed us that the whole coast of St. Augustine is blockaded; but that vessels manage to elude the vigilance of the blockaders. He reports a vessel laden with coffee and fruit having run the blockade on the 29th ult., under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the fleet. They all fell short of her, however, and did no decrease. Some two hours previous

They all fell short of her, however, and did no damage. Some two hours previous to his departure, there had been, off St. Augustine, an exchange of shots between the fleet and the Fioridians on the coast.

The Floridians express themselves as very confident that with the assistance of their batteries they can bid defiance to all and any of Lincoln's piratical invaders.

The planters have unanimously determined not to ship a pound of Sea Island cotton, either North or South, for speculation, having pledged their entire crop to the good of the Confederate States.—[Charleston Courfer, Sept. 5th.

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches. INTERESTING from MISSOURI.

FIGHTSREPORTED

HEAVY SEIZURES. MAGOFFIN TO BE HUNG.

U. S. SOLDIERS TO BE SHOT. from Hatteras Inlet.

Interesting from Missourt. SPRINGPIELD, Mo., Sept. 1—We are in-debted to the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat for the following: About 125 of the weunded in the hospital in this piece were discharged to-day, and will leave home as soon as the omnibu sent from Rolla arrives here. The remainder of the wounded in the hospital are doing well. The Rebel wounded have been sent to Fellowville, a few miles from the Kansas line. One of their surgeo s informs me that the typhoid fever has broken cu in their he spitals and their deaths amount to

15 or 20 per day.
Gen. McCullough is reported to be at Mount Vernon, recruiting vigorously for a bold and vigorous effort northward. There are various rumors about Price anc Rains having taken Fort Scott, defeating Col. Montgomery, and capturing nearly all his command, hunself among the rest of the prisoners, but they need configuration. prisoners, but they need confirmation. Gov. Jackson with his body-guard arrived here to-day, but his future movements are unknown.

Heavy Seizures in Missouri.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—Mr. Murphy, a memor of the firm of Turlet & Co, at Lune Creck, Down county, now in this city, re-ceived advices last night that his store was robbed on Thu sday by a band of 150 Sesessionists, headed by a preacher named Johnson, of St. Clair county, and property to the amount of \$110,000 was carried off Col. McClurg, another member of the firm, Col. McClurg, another member of the firm, as any 1 boring man or mechanic can earn is at Jefferson City in command of a regular the year round. The men who thus enlist for employment are generally apt to obey steamers, running on the Osage river, one teamers, running on the Osage river, one of which the robbers seized, but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thougat

they would destroy her. Gen. Rains Reported Defeated. The Postmaster at Osceola, St. Clair county, reports when he left that news had just reached there of a fight between Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade and a body of Rebels under Gen. Rains, in which the latter was completely defeated, with a heavy loss and many Rebels taken prisoners. Gen. Price, who was at Oscela, credited the report of the telegrapher.

Magoffin Sentenced to be Hung. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 8 -Some ick soldiers, of Col. Marshall's Illinois avalry regiment, just returned from Lexington, report that the notorious Captain Mageffia, recently taken prisoner at Georgetown, had been tried and sentenced

to be hung. A fire occurred in Lexington, Wednesday last, which destroyed ten or twelve business houses. No particulars. One of the firm of Turlert & Co., of Lune Creek, has reached here and says only about \$8000 worth of property was taken from their house by the seces-

Hon. Jos. Allright at Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—Hon. Jes. A. Wright, ez-Munster to Berlin, arrived at home on Saturday. He was gree ed at the Depot by a large crowd of citizens, and es-corted to the State House square, when he was welcomed in a patrioue speech by Gen. Damont. Mr. Wright, in response, said he did not come home to talk about arties or political platforms, when the Constitution of his country was assailed. He said he had nothing to do with them The Constitution must be preserved and this great rebellion put down. He would sustain Mr. Lincoln and the Administration in every effort to sustain the Government. He would never agree to a division of this country. We must be one people He was for the country first, last and all the time, and for the persecution of the war to a successful termination, and for such purpose he would put forth every ex

News from Hatt ras Inlet. FORT MONROE, Sept. 7.—Com. String-ham has arrived. The Geo. Heudenly ar-rived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing a number of fugitive families from Tar River.

The fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at

been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras. No signs of fortifications could be seen from the cape light House, which is still dark, as the Confederates have stolen the cuses. It if supposed that the secession soldiers will make a stand at Fort Macon. There is a strong casemated work guarding the approach to Beaufort. Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of that State are ready to hoist the Union flyg when assured of the support of the Government. A perfect reign of terror exists in portions of the State. Troops were returning from

Virginia. A prominent clergyman from Hatteras Inlet said, that should the Federal force invade the mainland near Beaufort, they would be immediately joined by 2,000 The Captain of the Pedera counted 2

sail between Capes Hatteras and Henry, Relations with Russia.

Washington, Sept. 8 -The Russian Minister had an audience with the Presi dent on Saturday, and read him a let er from his Government on American aff irs, regret ing the present difficulties, and says it is anima ed by the most friendly feelings towards the American Union. The letter is signed by Gortschakalf.

United States Soldiers to be Shot. The Time's special says the court mar tial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty sol-diers to be shot for various offences.

Libel Suit. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The libel suit of Littlejohn against Pororigor, is set for trial this week. Rich developments are

Occupation of Western Kentucky by the Military.—Paducah was occupied by the Lincoln troops, under the command of Gen. Grant, on Friday. They took possession of the telegraph, the branch of the Bank of Louisville and the Marine Hospital Washen here was that the coin was tal. We hear, however, that the coin was removed from the bank before their arrival. The enemy were in force, being about three thousand five hundred strong of men of all arms. A committee of the Legislature of Kentucky has gone down to Padurch to demand by what authority they for cab, to demand by what authority they oc-cupy Kentucky soil. They will of course answer, "by authority of the Government of the United States to which Kentucky owes allegiance." Such an answer demon-strates the absurdity of the much talked of dectrine of neutrality.

strates the absurdity of the much talked of doctrine of neutrality.

It is also rumored that the Confederate forces under Gen. Polk are at Columbus and Hickman. Doubtless they had intelligence of the enemy's design to occupy Paducah and determined to break up a very pretty plan of Gen. Grant to invade Tennessee from that direction. He has been thus effectually checkmated by the vigilance and energy of our Geoerals. We hope to see our cause presssed with equal energy in other quarters.—[Nashvillo Union & American of the 8th.

Exopus South .- News like the follow ing is never suffered to appear in Lincoln papers :

papers:

The cars upon the railroad through this place South, have been crowded for the past ten days with Southerners, who have been residing in the North, but who were compelled to fice to escape being pressed into the service of the Lincoln despotism. Quite a number of these emigrants were from St. Louis and other parts of Missour!.—[Clarksville Jeffersonian.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4 - The Fredericksburg Recorder of yesterday says that the masts ot a schooler are sticking out of the water, bear the Maryland shore, just oppo-site Aquia Creek. She was suck by the heavy guas of the Confederate batteries. Use it requests have been forwarded to the authorities here, to have Gen. Bragg placed in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

Richmond, Sept. 5.—Vegue reports are still current in regard to the capture of Resecran's area, but nothing reliable.

Passengers by this afternoon track from

Passengers by this aftercoon's trale from Manassas state that the Confedercies killed 300 Federals and lost 20 on their side in a sharp skirmish which took place yesterd on the Confederates taking possession in the react hill near Arlington Hights.

The report is given as received Special dispatch to the Knoxville Register. Lynchburg, Sept. 5.—Our force is still pushing forward in the direction of Wash-

Hah's Hill, a very important posttion was occupied yesterday by our troops, after a sharp fight, in which upwards of twenty Hessians were killed, with but slight loss on our sid.

Our position on Hall's Hill is said to command Arlington Heights, and is three miles mearer Washington than we have yet been.

Our posts and flag are now in full sight f the camp, and court, and capitol of the incoln Government.

Recruit or Starve.

This is the last motto of the Irrepressible prest, freely admitted by the New York Times, of Wednesday, in its regular Washlagton dispatch. To the war cries of "Bean'y and Bocty; Freedom to the Slave; Remember the Saint, John Brown &c," have now to be added "Recruit or Starve." The

the Lincoln army is going on briskly our readers can believe as much of as they please, while the fact that starvation is staring the Northern operatives in the face cannot be denied: From all parts of the country the Gov-

statement, however, that said recruiting for

ernment has assurances that recruiting is going on with great briskness. The average number recruiting is about five thousand a day. The new recruits are generally men who, in addition to gratifying their patriotic instincts, are seeking the service as legitimate means of employment. The pay of thirteen dollars a month, with clothing and subsistence, is about as much orders, and to do a soldier's duty with alac rity and without grumbling.

INQUEST No. 306 .- Held at the house of Pat. McCormick, on Buillit street, near the levee, on the 8th inst., ever the body of John Curran, aged about 25 years, of Irish nativity. Verdict, "Came to his death, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst, from a stab in the chest, indicted an hour, previous with the chest, inflicted an hour previous with a kuite, as the jury believes in the hand-of a man called Hendrix."

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

MARRIED,

At the Cath dral, on Sunday, the 8th inst, by the Rev Father Beady, Mr. Russana McAres of Julia Sense, daughter of John Kegas, Esq., ail of Louisville. pathway lead through happiness and joy

DIED. On the morning of the 7th inst, Miss Salens Frances in the 1sta year of her age, daughter of Mrs. Catherine M. Quio. In this city, on the 7th inst., MABY S. READ in the 84th year of her age.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters. SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)

VENISON: GROUSE!

ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA C. C. RUFER, Proprietor, MOTICE.

CARPETS, CARPETS. CURTAIN MATERIAL,

Shades, Cornices, Bands, Marseilles Spreads, LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS

With Every Variety of House Furbishings all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices FOR CASH ONLY The Special attention is invited to our fice sto f these Goods.

HITE & -MALL,
Caroet and Furnishing Waresouse,
Main st., between Third and Forth
Third door west Bank of Louisville.

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES -TO-WIT:

PIRST TRACT—Of 1,900 acres, on Alligator Ba 1 you, three miles from Missi sippi river, back f Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Mem his; 200 acres deadened. phis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT-1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayon Eartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT-3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Riseshpil river, 500 acres five-year oid deadening. FOURTH TRAOT-1.600 seres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river 800 acres cleared, 460 acres deadened six years with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT-1,500 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississipri river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old deadening, with No. I Dwelling and Plantation Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky. W. V. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky. Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Chitenden county, Ark. and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Drew county, Ark. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, my17 dt4 W. V. JOHNSON,

THE GOOD TIME HAS COME GREAT REDUCTION In Prices! A GROVER & BAKER MOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

LEGAL AND GENUINE FOR 40 DOLLARS

I is now within the reach of all, and will delight thousands of families throughout the land. The only Company that manufactures the two va-ricties of Machines. Double-Lock and Shuttle Stitch. As the Patent under which these celebrated Machines are made, have now, after long contest, seen fully sustained by the Couris and Patent Office, and sathe Company anticipate, in time to come, an exemption from the heavy expenses of ittigation, they propose to give the public the benefit of this immunity, and have accordingly reduced the prices of their Machines, from Ten to Fifteen Dollars on each Machine. Coll and see them.

GROVER & BAKER have recently introduced a new Shuttle Machine for Tailors' use, which is acknowledged to be superior to any of its kind in the market. Price, Fifty Dollars.

C. T. BARBER, Ackny.

No. 203 Fourth st., bet. Market and is ferson, 128 dtf.

COAL. THE undersigned keep constantly on he choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL, tow with all other kinds kept in this market, to they would havite the attention of buyers. It had long experience in the business, we feel then two can give entire satisfaction in every ticular. We sak a continuance of the pater heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as crease of new oustomers. Our office is on Ma between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on wand First streets.

BOWSER & FULL 48 deep constantly on the control of the control o

STRAW GOODS The remainder of our large and well selected sock of Straw Goods we will close out at unprecedented low prices. Now is your time to buy goods creap.

A. CRAIG

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER SATURDAY, Sept. 1. Saturday was another dull day in commercial circles. But little of importance was ransacted in the leading articles of is no change to note in

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 309 bbls flour at \$3 75@\$1 75; 4,000 bushels wheat at 60@70c. There were no sales of corn

WHISKY—Sales of 45 bbls at 11 /c. COTTON YARNS-Sales 100 bags at 13, 13,

nd 14c. SHEETINGS—Sales of 30 bales at 126 122.
POTATOES—Sales of 100 bales at 506 75c.
CHEESE—Sales of 150 boxes at 566 7c.
BUTTER—Sales of 156 5s at 156 17c.
APPLES—Sales of 95 bales at \$1.

APPLES—Sales of 30 bols at \$1.

SHORTS—Sales of 9 tons at \$7.

GROCKRIES—Sales of 20 hhds, of sugar at 1:409/4c; 160 sacks coffee at 190/16/4c.

TOBACCO—Sales Saturday of 135 hnds as ollows: 20 at \$400/49; 50 at \$5005 95; 20 at \$600 85; 17 at \$7007 35; 18 at \$800 95; at \$600 95 6 at 100/10 50 and 4 at 100/10 50 and 4 at \$9@9 95; 6 at 10@10 50, and 4 at 811@11 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New Your, Sept. 7-M. Cotton firmer at 224 for middling Uplands;-

NEW YORK, Sept. 7-P. M. Cotton—market quiet and unchanged—saics of 1,300 bales at 222 f.r. middling uplands.
Flour—receipts are limited and market withent decided change; sales of 8,400 bits at \$4 40 for super State, \$4 30@4 41 extra State, \$4 30@4 44 for super western, and \$1 90@4 75 for common to medium extra western.
Whisky—market quiet; sales 250 bbls at 18% @19¢.

Whisky—market quiet; sales 20 bbls at 18% (£19%).

Grain—Wheat is reported dull and scarcely so firm; sales 18 £00 but hels winter red Western at \$1 13% £1 17. 3 700 but hels white western at \$1 20£126, and £500 bushels white Western at \$1 20£126, and £500 bushels white Kostucky at \$1 30£12 \$3. Corn less doing and market shade easier; sales of £500 bus at £6% £48 for common to mixed western, and £8£10 for good to prime shipping de; 50£51 for western yellow.

Pravision:—Pork market more quiet, but prices, however, have undergone no marcelal change—sales 275 bbls at £14£11 ±5 for mess, and \$9 75£10 for prime.

Lark heavy—prices slightly £avor the buyer; sales 500 bbls at \$1,409%.

Sagar—raw in lari demand and market firm; sales 18£1 hbds Cuba at £1.67% Molasses firmer with more doing—sales 55 hbds Cuba at £7 and 155 hbds Barbades at 23.

Giscinnat, Sept. 7—P. X.

GINGINNATI, Sept. 7-P. X.

Flour inactive and unchanged; superfine \$2,003-65 and extra \$3,7562-85. When quiet and the market closed dult and heavy, by the prices are not quotably lower; prime to choose red 126,75, and white \$3,085. Outs declined by 21. Corn firm at 28. Whisky advanced to 146 and in active demand. Provisions quiet, unchanged and nothing done. Prices nominal.—Linseed oit 49. Groceries firm under the news from New York, but demand is quite light; sugar 75,69%. Molasses 36,657, and codec 14% 6,169. GINCINNATI, Sept. 7-P. N

New York Stoc Market,

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 P. M. Second Board-Stocks were less active:

Money Market. CINCINNATI, Sept. 7-P. M.

Exchange steady at % premium. Money is accorded and quiet.

Auction Sales. BY C. C. SPENCER.

CIAL SALE OF OLD AND CHOICE LIQUORS. PROM THE WINE CELLAR OF A PRIVATE FROM THE WINE CELLAR OF A PRIVATE FAMILY. GROCRIES AND GLASSWARE AT AUCTION:

TO-MORROW MORNING (Tuesday), Sept. 12, at 10 o'c'o'k, we will sell at Auction-rooms, No. 120 Main street, the remaining stook of a gentleman's private wine cellar, coust ing of prime Old Bourbon and Rys Whi ky, O'd Cog. ac B andy, and other Liquors all of the very test quality, and from 5 to 10 years old. Also, my resuler weekly as e of Grecerie, consisting in part of fresh Mack-cretin ki s, %, an I whole obts. White First, Mohasses. Cooke extra fine Vir him and Ken-ucky To-sec. Cooke extra fine Vir him and Ken-ucky To-sec. Cooke extra fine Vir him and Ken-ucky To-sec.

see. Choice extra fine Vir Inia and Kennony To-bacco: Havana Cigars: Castile, German and Fancy Sono, and Glassware of all varieties. 25 Special attention is called to the sale of Li-quors they are superior to any intretofore offered in this market. Sale positive. Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER. 89 d2

BY S. G. HENRY & CO., Two Days' Cash Sale, Monday and Tuesday, 9th & 10th. COMMENCING EACH DAT AT 19 O'CLOCK. ON MONDAY WE WILL SELL A FRESH AND Very desirable invoice of IEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' MEDIUM AND

HEAVY BOOTS; GENTS' FINE CALF BRO-GANS AND GAITERS; LADIES' FINE CALE AND MOROCCO BOOTS: WO. MEN'S HEAVY CALF AND KIP do; MEN'S AND BOYS' LINED AND

UNLINED BROGANS, &c.

This stock is well worth the attention of the
etador, being manufacturen expressly for private ON TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10th, a variety of Starle F.II (boots, black Sewing Sil; Beaver Gloves; ii e Velret and Tarestry Travel ing Bass. Also, by order of C instable an invoice of extra ine Silk Velvet Vestings block and fancy Coating ine sind; and double width Ca sinet; on ance of a nerchant tailor store.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTECHILD.

On Market street, between Second and Third
No. 217. South side.
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. where he
full have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
and in the evening from 7 until 12 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cach advanced on consignments.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will ple
come lorward and settle, or the accounts will
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

mare diff.

Steamboats. REGULAR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT.
Leaves every Monday and Friday Eccatings.
The freight and passenger steamer
CO MERCIAL, Capt. Archer, Will
A Duall, clerk, denasts for the above and way ports on Monday, 9th inst, at 5 Yelock P M punctually.

The Commercial is new, has 1 ree, airy rooms, tide guards, and from her exceedingly light draft lil go through on time without detention. age apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
No. 27 Wall stree

FOR CAIRO, EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND PADUCAH. The United S. Mail Line steamer HETTY GILMORK, Gilmore master Will leave as above on Tuesday. The Hetale Gilmore will take freight at packet For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
89
No. 37 Wall street

FOR EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, AND CAIRO. The fine steamer Hetty Gilmore, Gilmore, master, - Ill leave as above on Tueshay, the 10th inst , at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents., No. 116 Wail stree REGULAR MADISON AND CARROLL

THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
JACOB LOWER STRADES and TELEGRAPH No. 3 will leave for
CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING
At 12 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and Kast.
For freight or passage apply on board or to off of Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot This Avent,